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Pro-Slavery.

From the Herald.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ULTRAS.—PETTICOAT POLITICIANS.—PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

For the first time in the history of the republic, since the adoption of the present constitution, and the organization of the existing form of government, the ultra factions of both the North and the South have come openly before the world with a distinct proposition for a dissolution of the Union, unless their antagonistic and irreconcileable theories with regard to the slave population of the South, shall be carried into effect by the legislation of Congress. The crisis, therefore, is not remote when all the moderate people, of every section of the republic, must, deliberately and calmly, assume such a determined position and basis of action as will preserve the union of the States under the existing national constitution, and transmit that invaluable legacy unimpaired to their children and posterity.

A meeting has recently been held in Washington, composed of members from the Southern States exclusively, in which preliminary action has been taken, deliberately looking to the alternative of a dissolution of the Union, or the admission of Slavery into the territories of New Mexico and California. A convention of an opposite character has just been held in Philadelphia, at which the same deliberate announcement was also made, that unless some mode to abolish Slavery in the Southern States were at once adopted, the other alternative of a peaceable dissolution of the Union should be carried into effect. Brief reports of the doings and announcements of both these opposing factions; the one in Washington, composed of members of both Houses of Congress, and from different Southern States, and the other in Philadelphia, composed of popular delegates from various parts of the Union—will be found, to-day, in another portion of this sheet.

These, however, are but the beginnings of the opposite and irreconcileable movements which have resulted from the recent agitation of the Slavery question, both in the North and the South. Though both these movements spring from widely different sections of the country, and from the most antagonistic and hostile aims and views of policy with regard to the slave population, yet strange to say, they both present the singular conjunction of the most cordial concurrence in the same alternatives—either the adoption of their diametrically opposite modes of disposing of this vexed question, or the complete dissolution of this happy and glorious confederacy.

The Southern movement appears to be headed by some of the leading members of Congress—Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Foote, Mr. Metcalfe, and others, indiscriminately taken from both the old party divisions into which public opinion in this country has been heretofore separated. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Foote, with all those associated with them—able, eminent, and patriotic men—appear to be endeavouring to organise a sectional party to represent the interests of the Southern States exclusively, and for the purpose of effecting the extension of Slavery into the territories of New Mexico and California, and its continuance in the District of Columbia. If they cannot effect this, they have made up their minds to bring about the other alternative, of the dissolution of the Union, and a complete separation in due time from the Northern Free States.

Lucretia Mott and her associates, with the prominent Free Soilers and Abolitionists, are the leaders of the other faction. This lady may have running in her veins some of the blood of her Roman namesake, though, from the unseemly, unfeminine and indelicate exhibition she has been lately making of herself before the world, on the subject of Slavery, the rights of women, and other old maidenish crotchets and idiosyncrasies peculiar to that interesting class of the human race, we have great doubts of the consanguinity. This stump-advocate of the rights of women, however, with her socialist violators of the Christian dignity and position of womankind and the divinely established order of society, throw down the gauntlet with proper Amazonian spirit to their male counterparts of the South, and make the same declaration and adopt the same basis of action for the dissolution of the Union, if steps be not immediately taken, not only to prevent the extension of Slavery to New Mexico and California, and to remove it from the District of Columbia, but for its total unqualified and instantaneous Abolition from the Southern States. What a pity it is that Lucretia and her body guard had not another Brutus to avenge the wrongs they are now suffering from the horrible indignities and restrictions of male monsters, proud Tarquins, and Southern slave-holders! Miss Lucretia is a great woman, and has raised a great dust whereever she has pursued her peregrinations, throughout the country. As one of our classical popular poets beautifully expresses it—

> "She nebber go to trabbel
> But she make a mighty mark,
> Her footsteps in the gravel,
> You might see it in the dark."

Unfortunately, however, for Miss Lucy, her clients, so far, have had no reason to be proud of her advocacy. With the exception of a few feminine misanthropists and compulsory nuns, the ladies of this country have repudiated all connection with this modern Penthesilea; and as for the male brutes, true to their nature, they regard her and her companions as objects of uncontrollable laughter and derisive taunts. In this state of things, there was nothing for it but to be hissed off the stage, or to come forward with a complete change of performance. It was to be expected, therefore, that a woman of Lucy's spirit would not die without a sign, and accordingly the unsuccessful piece was withdrawn, and the highly attractive and popular, though not novel, Anti-Slavery opera was brought out in Philadelphia, with an entire change of performers, and new scenery and decorations. The Roman Lucretia, by the wrongs she endured, and the tragical and suicidal death she suffered, kindled the flames of rebellion, changed the form of government in her day, and founded a republic. Our Yankee Lucretia is, no doubt, ambitious to follow the example of her great prototype; and impelled by the overbearing insolence of the Southern Tarquins, can no longer restrain herself from ringing the tocsin of revolution, dissolving the bungling constitution of our forefathers, and abolishing the present national confederacy. Lucretia the first raised a republic. Lucretia the second is bent on ruining one. In these days of political volcanic eruptions, we would seriously recommend the friends of the constitution to keep their eye on Lucy, and see that she has no suicidal dagger concealed under her clothes; for if she should take it into her head to complete the parallel, there is no knowing but she might get a Brutus, or a brute of some sort or other, to avenge her wrongs and involve us in all the horrors of anarchy and insurrection.

These movements, however, whatever ridicule and apprehension they may excite, from the serio-comic combination of characters engaged in them, involve the abandonment of former party lines, the entire disorganization of all the existing political connections, and the adoption of such a course and such a policy that must, if some means of prevention and moderation be not taken by the rest of the country, eventually lead to the destruction of the fairest fabric of a republic which the sun, from the first day of its shining, ever yet enlightened.

According to the appearance of things in the present Congress, and the development of public opinion in the free States, there seems to be no rational probability that there will be, during the present session, any government established in New Mexico or California; neither is it at all probable that there will be much expedition in legislation, with regard to the slave population in the District of Columbia.

Beyond these points, the compromise of the constitution restrict the action of Congress. The ultras of the South contend for such a construction of it as the representatives of the Free States will, probably, never sanction under the present developement of public opinion among their constituents. The recent organization of a Free Soil party, under the auspices of a disappointed politician, is merely a step in the progress of that fanaticism and ultraism which are beginning to develope themselves more fully since the recent Presidential election.

But the friends of the constitution, as it exists—of the government, as it has been conducted—of the new administration, when it shall develope its future policy, will be called upon in the event of this movement assuming a more formidable aspect, to meet such startling issues and menacing agitation with firmness, resolution, and moderation. To suppose, in this enlightened age, that such a glorious and magnificent fabric of human government as the confederacy of the United States, will, in consequence of the political contentions of two great parties, be dissolved like a dream; that every element of civilization in the country will be at once uprooted, and the thirty great component parts of this vast republic be torn asunder, and given over to the horrors of intestine war, on account of the social position of the three millions of coloured population in the Southern States, is to suppose that the world has reached the most advanced point of human progress, and that on this continent we are ready, under the influence and promptings of disappointed men and ill-conditioned women, to go back to the habits of barbaric life, and the contests of the early and savage ages of the world. These men and women—(for the women in the North, to the shame and scandal of the sex, are always mixed in such agitations,)—may be very respectable, in a social point of view, in the various neighbourhoods where they reside; but the intelligent and really respectable portion of the community at large, must be made aware of their dangerous machinations, in order to estimate them and their projects in the proper light, and form a correct judgment of those movements which, if not nipped in the bud, may lead to much national injury and degradation.

Slavery in the Southern States may be an anomalous condition of that race of human beings among whom it exists; but have the humanity-mongers, and the broad phylactered hypocrites of the Van Buren school, and the notoriety-seeking itinerants, with Lucretia Mott as their *prima donna*, no commiseration nor bowels of compassion for the white slaves of the North; the sickly, hard-wrought and ill-paid needle-women of all our great Northern cities; and the thinly-clad, badly-fed, and miserably-housed floating population that is to be found at all our large factories and manufacturing establishments in the North; and in the employment, perhaps, of some of those very people who are making such an outcry about the condition of the slaves? Such a sympathetic movement would not probably serve the purpose of these agitators so well. It would require something more than a mere expression of cheap benevolence; and would not touch the tender hearts of pious old women with half the sensibility that a well-told narrative of the effects of Slavery, nicely garnished with whips and wheals, usually excites. Besides, it would be impossible to rally a party on such a platform. There would be no bone of contention—no *piece de resistance* on which to fasten the tooth of faction. It would never give any claim to the pot-house politicians and the corrupt place-hunters for the favour and patronage of the Federal Government. And as for poor Miss Lucy, she would probably find that, like the "rights of woman" movement, it would not "draw."

The condition, however, of the British West Indies, from the abolition of Slavery, ought to induce these philanthropists to pause in their fantastic career. All these beautiful islands have been reduced by such a measure to a state of barbarism, gradually approximating to the same state of savagery amidst which the coloured race lived in the interior of Africa. We are persuaded that practically the condition of the slaves at the South is necessary to the existing state of society there; and that when the white race has increased, as it will do to a certain point, Slavery, as a distinct social institution, and as a separate and particular feature of Southern society, will gradually disappear, as it has done in the Northern States, and as the Indians themselves make way before the advances of the Anglo-Saxon race, in whatever region they have come in contact.

But the natural and gradual progression of the different branches of the human race, does not and never did, satisfy the fanatics, bigots, and enthusiasts of the world. These movements are based either upon corrupt or mistaken motives; and the objects aimed at cannot be effected by the means proposed. They are, in short, akin to the usual "isms" of the day, and those theories which agitates the philosophers, not only of this continent, but also of the old.

What, then, is to be done to preserve the integrity of the Union from such assaults, to advance the growth of this mighty republic, that stands at the head of the civilised nations of the world—washed by two great oceans, stationed at equal distances between two great Continents—and combining the elements of both? What is to be our ultimate destiny? It is not given to man to pronounce with certainty upon the future; but any human judgment must be favourable, if it be formed from a consideration of what has been done in the past history of the republic, and the late indications which have been given of its future progress.

We have just elevated a great, and good, and determined man to the highest office at our disposal; and he has been borne aloft to that distinguished position on the shoulders of the people, in opposition to all the old factions who were arrayed against him. There are also good sense and resolution in those who elected him, to stand by him in all his difficulties, and sustain him in all his efforts for the good of the country; and the masses of the people, who constitute this irresistible phalanx, will present a barrier, of adamant to the movements and machinations of the ultras of all parties, and will keep, preserve, and defend the integrity of this great republican confederacy, with its existing government and institutions, against all invaders, all fanatics, all ultras, and all disappointed politicians, male or female, under whatever guise they may assume, or to whatever chicanery they may resort to effect their unholy designs.

Let Congress, then, pursue its course with calmness, good sense, and moderation. There is as yet nothing to fear. *Desiderium peccatorum peribit.*

SOUTHERN RESOLUTIONS.—In noticing the appointment of a committee of Southern members to report on the 15th January, we omitted to publish the resolutions, one of which is as follows:

> Resolved, That the South is willing that said territories shall be admitted into the Union as States, upon the presentation of the Constitution, in which the subject of Slavery is referred, upon appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such question to be omitted in said Constitution, until the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded

The above resolution is acceptable to the South and also to the North; but not to that class of members and politicians who do not wish to see the question settled, and who rely upon the agitation and keeping up excitement. The South will never submit to the Wilmot Proviso, and on that account many will press it adoption. Singular as it may seem, there is a party in this country who wish to see the Union divided; they imagine a Northern confederacy, free from the embarrassment of Southern institutions and territory, can flourish; but they wish to put the *onus probandi* of separation on the South by a series of vexatious interference with Slavery; and if one side is not opposed to separation and the other side is drawn into it by prosecution; separation must follow. The South is aware that there is a large conservative party North, which will finally take strong grounds in favour of the Union and against the agitators; but the South, believing that nothing but the danger of division will arouse the North to action, and settle the question at once, will proceed and call a Convention of Southern States. The Republic is composed of sovereign States, which have formed a union for mutual protection, and if States of similar interests and position are enraged or opposed, it is impossible to keep this joint stock partnership concern together; and when the rupture once takes place, there is an end to the matter at once.—*Morning Star.*

THE SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1848.

The convention of the Southern members of the two houses of Congress, occupies much of the attention of public men here. The Baltimore *American* contains a very accurate sketch of the proceedings of that assemblage, which I subjoin, with some further particulars:—

Ex-Governor Metcalf, Senator from Kentucky, presided, assisted by Senator Atchison and ex-Governor Gayle, a representative from Alabama, as Vice Presidents, and Mr. Venable, representative from North Carolina, as Secretary. Between sixty and seventy members of the two houses, I am informed were present.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, offered a series of resolutions, embracing essentially, in regard to the rights of the States and the powers of the general Government, the principles of the resolutions of 1798. They do not recommend resistance, but insist upon a firm maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South, and assert the right of the people of the States to resist, in such manner as they may deem proper, any unconstitutional act of the general Government in regard to the institution of Slavery. The resolutions further propose the appointment of a committee to draft an address to the people of the slaveholding States, merely showing the progress of abolitionism, and not suggesting any mode of remedy, leaving that to be devised by the people of the States and the State legislatures.

These resolutions, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, after some remarks moved to refer to a committee of one member from each of the slaveholding States, to report upon the whole subject involved, at an adjourned meeting, to be held 15th January ensuing.

An animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Bayley, Stephens, Toombs, Foote, Pendleton, Woodward, Butler, Tompkins, Chapman, Morse, Holmes, Rusk, Calhoun, and Westcott, and one or two others whose names I have not ascertained, participated.

The meeting was conducted with great order and decorum throughout, very little excitement being manifested, and even the ultras were very moderate in the expression of their sentiments.

General Rusk, one of the Senators from Texas, I presume, from the the information which I have received from various sources, must have expressed the sentiments of a majority of the meeting. Like those of Mr. Calhoun, his remarks were listened to with the most profound attention.

He said that some seemed to think that the object for which they had assembled was to inform the people of the unwarrantable steps taken within the last few days, in derogation of the rights of the Southern portion of the Confederacy, and of the rights of the people in the District of Columbia.

If this were so, the resolutions fell far short of the object intended, for they did not pretend to set out the action of the House of Representatives on these subjects. A true account of that action was now travelling through the press to all parts of the Union.

He deemed the object of the meeting to be, however, to devise some means by which to check a blind and prejudiced majority in Congress from trampling upon the Constitution, and violating the constitutional rights of one-half the States of this Union.

How, he inquired, was this to be effected? Was it to be the act of one, or two, or any select number of men? Was it to be the act of one or a few States? Was it to be effected by passion, violent language, and precipitate action? All these, if resorted to, would fail. It must be effected, he insisted, by cautious, prudent, and firm action, upon the part of all interested. To be of any service, there must be a unanimity of feeling and action, under the guidance of patriotism and not of passion.

They had just come out of a heated political contest, in which they had been divided into two parties—mutual crimination and recrimination had taken place—no time had elapsed in which to pour oil on the troubled waters.

He did not wish to be understood as condemning the resolutions of Mr. Bayley, but he thought it premature to act upon them now. The call, even to meet, was not twelve hours old, not more than two-thirds of the members from the Southern States were present, and action then would not only be precipitate, but would be more likely to produce division than harmony.

He was, therefore, obliged to the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens) for his motion to refer these resolutions, and adjourn until the 15th of January. There was to his mind, a manifest impropriety in passing them now. The subject should be thoroughly investigated, and the resolutions and address (if such an one as spoken of ought to be adopted) should correspond with each other, and both be calm, just and dignified, as well as firm. He hoped, therefore, the proposition of the gentleman from Georgia would be unanimously adopted.

Mr. Westcott, I learn, advocated the adoption of Mr. Bayley's resolutions, and of his proposed address—confined to an historical detail of the aggressions upon the South—as all that should be done by members of Congress, beyond the exercise of their constitutional duty in the two houses. He denounced, as presumption on their part, any attempt to dictate the mode or form of resistance. This, he contended was the exclusive province of the sovereign States which are aggrieved, and of the people. The mode thus devised, members of Congress from those States were bound to sustain or they were false to their allegiance.

Others advocated the reference of the resolutions, as proposed, on the ground, that if the action of Congress, at this session, consummated what was proposed, more cogent, efficacious, and direct measures should be taken by the representatives of the States here. The object of others was further time for consultation.

The proposition of Mr. Stephens was finally agreed to with great unanimity. Moderate men, and prudent counsels, I believe, will prevail at the South.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Bayley, and finally referred to a committee of one from each slave State, I learn authentically, declare, first, the deep attachment of the South to the union of these States; second, that in case of the violation of the constitutional rights of any portion of the confederacy, it is the privilege and the duty of the States aggrieved thereby, themselves to devise the mode and measure of redress; thirdly, that in case the aggressions on the rights of the South, threatened by the recent action of the House of Representatives on the subject of Slavery, shall be consummated, it will become the right and the duty of the slaveholding States to devise proper measures to redress their wrongs. The resolutions were drawn by Mr. Bayley himself, and I am very confident that the abstract above given, embraces the substance of them. They will not be officially published, I am assured, for some days yet, and the only true copy of them is in the hands of Mr. Bayley.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.—In addition to the remarks of Messrs. Rusk and Westcott, copied above from the *American*, I will give you a reliable sketch of those made by Mr. Calhoun, whose speech was considered one of the ablest of the evening. Mr. Calhoun said:—

"The resolutions of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayley,) are good; and considering the length of time which he has had to prepare them, do him great credit. But they are not perfect. They are defective in several particulars. I am therefore, less unwilling to agree to the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens.) Another consideration strongly impels to the same course. I am thoroughly impressed with the necessity of harmonious and united action, both on our part and on the part of the Southern community. I am opposed, however, to too great delay, and consequently would prefer that the committee should report to a meeting to be held on the 10th instead of the 15th of January.

"The Legislatures of several of the Southern States are now in session, and it would be well that an address should reach them in time to be acted upon by them before their adjournment. I consider the address indispensable. Whatever action is taken, must proceed from the slaveholding States. If the constitution be violated, and their rights encroached upon, it is for them to determine the mode and measure of redress. We can only suggest and advise. We are in the theatre of action—the witnesses of the alarming encroachments which have been going on upon the rights of the slaveholding part of the confederacy. We see them plainly—we feel them deeply. They are rapid and alarming; for who would have believed, even three years ago, that preparations which have within a few days past commanded the support of a majority of the lower house of Congress, would have been tolerated by any re-pectable portion of either house.

"We are in the midst of events scarcely of less import than those of our revolutionary era. The question is, are we to hold our position in this confederacy upon the ground of equals, or are we to content ourselves with the condition of colonial dependance? Sir, it will be worse than colonial dependance. For who would not prefer to be taxed and governed without pretence of representation, than under the forms of representation to be grievously oppressed by measures over which we have no control, and against which our remonstrances are unavailing?

"It is undeniable that the encroachments upon our rights have been rapid and alarming. They must be met. I conceive that no Southern man can entertain for one moment the idea of tame submission. The action of the South should be united, temperate, but decided. Our position must be taken deliberately, but held at every hazard. We wage no war of aggression. We ask only for the constitution, and union, and government of our fathers. We ask of our Northern brethren to leave us those rights and privileges which our fathers held, and without securing which for their children, all know they would not have entered into this Union. These we must maintain.

"It appears to me proper that we, who are on the theatre of action, should address our constituents of the slaveholding States, briefly and accurately portray the progress of usurpation and aggression, vividly exhibit the dangers which threaten, and leave it in their hands to mark out the proper line of action. What that should be, it is needless here to discuss. Whatever it is, it should be temperate, united, and decided.

"Having expressed these views, I have to say that I make no objection to the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) to refer the whole matter to a select committee, to consider maturely, and report to a future meeting; but I would rather prefer an earlier day for that meeting than the 15th of January. I am, above all, for union, harmony and decision, on the part of the South."

Mr. Pendleton, whose remarks, made sometime previously to those of Mr. Calhoun, are also understood to have been very sensible and very effective, expressed his general acquiescence in the resolution of his colleague, (Mr. Bayley,) though he did not so well like the expression in them—"measures of redress." That seemed to contemplate that the South should wait until the wrongs had been consummated, and then undertake to redress them. He preferred rather, measures of "notice and precaution." He was willing, at once, to lay down a line, and let their Northern brethren know that they must not transcend it. He subsequently, however, acquiesced entirely in the proposition of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia.

The substance of Mr. Foote's remarks was, I understand, that he was ready for instantaneous action, and was willing to vote at once for the resolution of Mr. Bayley.

The only point of difference between the members was, as to whether this was a proper time for any action. Some held that the South should wait until the measures lately threatened should become laws—that they ought to resort to all constitutional means to defeat those measures. If all these should be unavailing, then the time for separate action on the part of the South would have arisen. Others held, on the contrary, that action now, in the form of notice and precaution, was advisable. It would be well, they said, to lay down the line beyond which they should conceive it wrong to submit to the aggressions of the majority, to warn their Northern brethren against any aggression beyond that line. If, afterward, they resolved to make that aggression, the responsibility of the consequences would be theirs. The South, in that case, would have done everything in their power to avert any serious discord. All sides, however, held that when the proper time should arrive, if it had not already arrived, the South should take firm and decided measures to maintain its constitutional rights.

[From the Washington Union.]

We learn there were sixty-eight Senators and Representatives present. Fifteen who were in the city, were absent from unavoidable circumstances, and were represented by friends in the meeting; and most of the rest were absent from the city. Several members who had arranged to leave Washington for their homes, delayed their departure to attend the meeting.

The details of the proceedings of the meeting have not transpired; and we understand they will not until they are officially published. We learn, however, that Gen. Metcalfe, a Senator from Kentucky, was called to the chair; Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, appointed Secretary. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, first Vice President. After the organisation, Gov. Gayle, of Alabama, second Vice President. After the organisation, Gov. Bayley, of Virginia, was called upon by General Foote, one of the Senate Committee to explain the object of the meeting, and to present a series of resolutions, as a basis of its action, which, at the request of that committee, he had prepared. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to refer to a select Committee, composed of one member from each of the slaveholding States, which should take charge of the whole subject, and report to a future meeting, appointed to be held the 15th of January. We regret we are unable to procure a copy of General Bayley's resolutions. They will not be published until the official proceedings are given to the world. We learn they are of a firm and decided, but conciliatory character. They ask nothing for the South but that its rights shall be respected; but they express a firm determination to defend and protect these rights at all hazards, as the only means of preserving the Union. Strong approbation, as we are told, was expressed of them by the meeting. We also understand that there was great harmony. A very free exchange of opinion took place; but in the final resolution which was adopted, there was perfect unanimity.

[Washington Corr. of the Phila Bulletin.]

Such preliminary steps being adopted, as I have mentioned, the Senate chamber was selected for a general evening meeting; and, I believe, with few individual exceptions, the entire Southern delegation were in attendance. A number of resolutions were offered, adopted, and rejected; but the character of none has transpired to the public in anything like authentic form. I have, however, been enabled to get a copy of a series of resolves, said to have been concurred in by the convention, a skeleton abstract of which I append. They were, as I am informed, proposed by General Foote:—

Resolved, 1st. That the South having an equal interest in the territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise act of 30 deg. 30 min.

Resolved, 2d, That the South is willing that said territories shall be admitted into the Union as States, upon the presentation of constitutions, in which the subject of Slavery is referred, upon appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; such question to be omitted in said constitution, until the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded.

Resolved, 3d, That the South will accept of a bill, for territorial governments, upon the principles of the act of last session, introduced by Senator John M. Clayton.

Resolved, 4th, That the South will accept of the act introduced the present session, by Senator Douglass, with certain modifications, relative to appeals, as in the 2d resolution.

Resolved, 5th, *That the South prefers a separation of the Union to that of accepting the Wilmot Proviso, and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interests in said territories, at the point of the bayonet.* Resolved, That this is the unanimous sense of this meeting, representing the South."

If I could assert positively that these resolutions were really adopted, they would show conclusively that any compromise would be "thankfully received," rather than be driven to the alternative of accepting the proviso. At all events, the fifth paragraph partakes strongly of Southern humour, and tends to give point and wit to the whole series. I have no doubt they formed a portion of, and were incorporated in, the proceedings of the evening. Ex-Governor Metcalfe was chairman upon the occasion.

In the caucus, last week, the South, as represented there, were not united. Some were loud for disunion, &c.; others were outraged at the imposition. Mr. King, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Bayly, were conspicuous among the nullifiers. Mr. Rusk, of Texas, took strong conservative ground, so that the conduct of Texas altogether in Congress, and in the late National Convention at Baltimore, and in the late caucus, has been very respectable, prudent, and sensible. She has behaved herself in a very becoming manner in almost every instance, in the expression of her opinions, except in the claim which she sets up to the territory of New Mexico. That claim is positively ridiculous, on the score of priority of title to the title of the United States.

But the question which now comes up with the South as the first of all, is the question of self-preservation, or, in other words, the preservation of the institution of Slavery. The preamble to Mr. Gott's resolution, like the preamble to the act declaring the war with Mexico, was the bitterest part of the dose; bitter even to many Free Soil men of the North. But the previous question was called, and there was no escape. If the Northern members had voted against the resolution on account of the preamble, they would have been held responsible before their constituents, or they apprehended it, and that was enough. By the previous question, therefore, they were precipitated to a vote which could not have been passed upon the preamble, with any chance of amendment. But the thing is done. The work is commenced. The entering wedge has been driven home at the first blow, and the South look upon the act as follows:—

1. That there is the prospect of the passage of a law prohibiting the Slave Trade in this District, and suppressing it.

2. That there is a prospect of the passage of a law, as the second step in the great work of abolition, for the abolition of Slavery in this District.

And regarding the preservation of the institution in this District, as the bond of cohesion between the North and South, they regard its abolition here as the key to the abolition of Slavery in the States, coupled, as these proceedings threaten to be, with a prohibition of Slavery in California and New Mexico, and Cuba, if it is acquired.

As expressed by the politicians of South Carolina, then, the ultra nullification men of the South regard the time for deliberation as having been superseded in the recent vote of the House by the time for action.

The plan of these Southern ultras is simply this:—

On the passage of an act abolishing the Slave Trade in this District, it is to call the Southern States into general convention; to adopt in each Southern State a domestic revenue policy on foreign imports and imports from the North, in defiance of the laws of the Union, A course of action like this, would at once bring the strength of the Union to the test against the whole South, which would be an enlargement to this extent of the experiment of South Carolina in 1832.

But the bill called for by Mr. Gott will not be passed at the present session; under the deep excitement of the South, we doubt whether it will be passed even by the House. Nor can any bill for the territories of California and New Mexico, excepting some temporary expedient, be carried through this Congress. In view of these contingencies, and of the necessity of some organization of the party electing the new administration, the destructive expedient of an extra session of Congress is again the theme of speculation. If such a session is called, the danger comes with it of an immediate explosion; if the meeting of Congress is delayed for nine months, the hazard is to be apprehended of the dismemberment of the administration party in the division of offices. The old Whigs feel that to make General Taylor their instrument, they must begin their work at once; his independent supporters are better contented to wait.

In the meantime, Congress adjourning without any fixed government for the new territories, the rapid accumulation of people on the Pacific will suggest the danger of an independent republic out there, if the action of Congress shall be delayed another year.

The city councils have had the subject of Slavery in this District under consideration, but they have agreed to wait yet awhile, before proceeding to ultimate measures.

To sum up the whole case, the resolution of Mr. Gott has driven the South to the serious consideration of the policy of nullification and disunion, and a separate Southern republic. The crisis will delay the action upon the bill from the District Committee, suppressing the Slave Trade in this District. The bill will not pass this session. No regularly organized system of government for the new territories will be passed this session. Nothing will be done, as we believe, from the conflicting elements of the two Houses, during this Congress, in reference to Slavery. And the action upon the subject, in the interregnum, in the North and in the South, may compel the alternative of an extra session of Congress.—*Washington Correspondence of the Herald.*

From the Washington Union.

ANOTHER BLOW.

Blow follows blow in rapid succession. We scarcely know what to expect. The Abolitionists appear determined to rush on with "an appetite as keen as death" to the gratification of their favourite object.

The proceedings of Congress during this session, with respect to the question of Slavery, have been of the most alarming and portentous character. It was not enough that the House of Representatives, without precedent, without necessity, and in contempt for the rights of a large and patriotic portion of the Union, should have instructed the Committee on the territories to report a bill excluding Slavery from New Mexico and California. Without precedent, for we recollect no case where, under similar circumstances, the same step has been taken before. Without necessity, because it was known that the same committee, at the last session, had reported a similar bill in the absence of specific instruction, and in all probability would do it again. In contempt for the rights of the slaveholding States; for, without taking the high constitutional ground, it cannot be right, as a mere question of equality, to exclude these citizens from all participation in the benefits of a country acquired in a war to which they contributed so largely in men and means. This we may say; and we might say more; because, without meaning any invidious comparison, it is notorious that the slaveholding States furnished more than their ratio of men—to say nothing about the money; for the Mexican war. It was not enough that a proposition should be made to take the sense not only of the free negroes and mulattoes of the District of Columbia upon the question whether Slavery should be abolished within it or not, *but of the slaves themselves also*, (such was the character of the proposition, as Mr. Giddings himself declared, upon interrogatory,) and that it should come from a member of a State (Ohio) which it does not permit *free negroes* even to vote, and be voted for by 79 members; but yesterday the House of Representatives, by a vote of 98 to 87, *instructed* the Committee for the District of Columbia to introduce a bill abolishing the Slave Trade within that District!

Do the gentlemen who have voted for these resolutions really see and fully comprehend to what their action is leading? Do they suppose that the South has become so tame, that they will not even turn when trodden upon? Do they suppose they have lost the instinct of the mere reptile? We are aware that much has occurred of late to induce northern and western men to suppose that those of the South are indifferent about these questions. But they may rely upon it that such is not the case. It is true, the Whig States of the South, and some of the doubtful ones, have lately voted for General Taylor and Mr. Filmore: the former of whom occupied an equivocal position upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso; and the latter, as we were sure, sympathized with the Abolitionists. But it must be recollected that their friends represented them to be particularly reliable upon the question of Slavery, and that they were voted for by a large portion of the South on that ground. Let not the country deceive itself by these manifestions; they are deceptive.

We speak not as a Southern man—not as a Virginian—but, God knows! as an American—an American proud of his glorious country—as a friend of the Union—as a friend to political freedom throughout the world, the success of which depends upon our example. And we conjure those who would sap and undermine it—we would implore those who would sow tares between brethren—those who would disturb those feelings of mutual kindness—those who would discard those feelings of mutual concession and compromise in which our blessed Union originated, and in which alone it can continue to exist, to discountenance, to frown upon proceedings calculated to endanger it. They may rely upon it, the late proceedings of Congress are of that description. Let not any of our countrymen deceive themselves. We say this not in anger,—in no spirit of intimidation—but from a deep sense of the excitement which the resolution of yesterday will produce, and the consequences it will carry with it. The appeal is made to the South and to the North without regard to party. It is a question that overleaps all parties and cliques. It is our country which calls upon us. It is an appeal to the love for the Union itself—in behalf of that spirit of compromise on which this great confederacy is built, and by which it must be preserved.

Selections.

From the New York Day Book.

SLAVERY AT THE SEAT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The recent emphatic vote in the House of Representatives, declaring that the slave-trade (and consequently, of necessity, Slavery itself,) shall cease in the District of Columbia, is one which will be sustained by the great mass of the people of the whole North, from the Atlantic to the Western border of Iowa. It is such a step as cannot be retracted. The Representatives of the North will henceforth understand that they hold their seats on tenure of fidelity to this principle, and support of this measure. The only contest between parties and candidates here will be, as to which is most hostile to the existence of Slavery in the Federal District and Territories.

Slavery is virtually abolished in the District by this preliminary action of the House. The success of the first proposition to abolish the slave-trade, is a warning to slave holders there to get rid of their human chattels as speedily as possible, and not to wait the actual passage of a law, which will make it illegal to sell them. The measure will probably be a complete one, effectually guarded against such evasion as the removal of slaves from the District, to sell them on the other side of the Potomic river. And it would hardly surprise any one, if Slavery, itself should be formally abolished by the act, by way of terminating the traffic beyond all cavil. At any rate, slaves will cease to be property in one important particular, when they can no longer be sold. If horses could not be sold, their owners would feel their value essentially diminished by their inconvertibility, and would be obliged to give them away, or let them go at large, whenever unable to sustain the expense of keeping them.

The people of the South have to thank themselves and their representatives only for this movement. The outrageous and abominable language of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate a few days ago, in denouncing the respectful memorial of the people of New Mexico against the establishment of Slavery among them, as "INSOLENCE"—has done more to arouse the North to action against the insulting aggressions of the slave oligarchy than all the clamors of the foolish Abolitionists which have been sounded to heedless ears for twenty years past. Had the South remained quiet and satisfied with the actual condition of things, the North could never have been stirred up by the few excitable and irrational people who have made Slavery the subject of so much furious denunciation. But the annexation of Texas as an exclusive Slave State, the war waged to extend its Territory and its Slavery over a free country beyond, the preposterous demand of the slaveholders for the establishment of Slavery in all the new Territories of the Union, (claiming it as a right, even in Oregon,) the violent and bullying behaviour of the Governors and Legislatures of South Carolina, Virginia and other Slave States, the offensive and threatening tone of a large number of the Southern newspapers and the insolent and disgraceful language so often employed on this subject in Congress by such men as Foote and Calhoun; have been operating for years to irritate the cold and phlegmatic mind of the North until the indifference and disgust hitherto left here in regard to Abolition has at last been displaced by an indignation perfectly unanimous among all decent people. The evil of Slavery has been evinced by the intolerable insolence of slave-holders, and not by the representations of Abolitionists.

These aggressions of the oligarchy slaveholding power have slowly wrought upon the sluggish, quiescent spirit of the North, have aroused to vindictive action the natural hostility of genuine democratic republicanism to the institution and to the very name of Slavery. The two are essentially antagonistical, and can never coëxist—have never coëxisted in the same community. Whatever has borne the name of "democracy" where Slavery was established, whether in Athens or South Carolina, was a lie; and every intelligent man who employed the term in such a connexion, knew himself to be in heart and purpose a wilful and deliberate liar;—and in proportion to the vividness of that consciousness of his own mendacity would be his disposition to use the pistol to take the life of any man who should utter an opinion simply expressing the liar's own habitual self-convictions of falsehood.

Democracy and Slavery can never exist together—have never thus existed. Wherever *black* Slavery exists, the white labourer, nominally free, is many degrees viler, and more wretched than his supposed inferior. No "Southerner" will deny this—with any expectation of being believed. There is many a self-styled "Democratic" Southern Representative in Congress, who will tell you (in confidence) that he comes to Washington by the "free suffrages" of droves of white (or sallow) men, inferior in every natural endowment to his own negroes.

"Sich is life." Who can wonder that those who know it thus—heartily abhor and despise the entire moral machinery of that government which has, for the whole of the expired portion of this century, (with the exception of eight miserable years) been under the control of the very offspring of Slavery, who have sucked in its spirit with the first nourishment of their infantile existence? The filthy nurselings of enslaved, brutalized negresses have ruled this nation of white "freemen" for more than an age,—still rule it, and will continue to rule it for years to come, unless a profligate "democracy" be delivered from this degrading vassalage which they have so long loved, by a direct interposition of Divine Providence!

But there are questions at whose presentation, the contest for the wretched incumbency of the Chief Federal Executive office, becomes a trifle unworthy of the attention of a conscientious and intelligent republican. Such a one is now before the American Congress, and (what is of much more importance) before the American people. And that is—whether the plague (the leprosy, or whatever you choose to call it) which has thus far defiled American republicanism over half the Union, shall be propagated and perpetuated by deliberate inoculation over regions where it can never spread by simple contagion or natural infection.

Whether it shall be allowed to continue to fester and corrupt in its revolting and offensive gangrene, where the breath of a free people's mouth could destroy it in an instant—is another question, at least as old, and not less interesting.

Messrs. FOOTE, CALHOUN, and other people like them, with their "affiliated" presses, have, by protracted and diligent effort, succeeded in arousing the attention of the Northern people on these points, and have given these questions an interest not soon to be lost.

THE COLOURED SETTLEMENT AT FLORENCE, N. Y.—The following letter, says the *Tribune*, is from a coloured settler of the new town of Florence, on the property of Gerrit Smith. The writer is the Secretary of the Association making the settlement:

> TOWN OF FLORENCE, Coloured Settlement,
> County of Oneida, N. Y. Dec. 18.

MR. EDITOR:—I take this opportunity to inform you that we have been spared to commence our new enterprise, one which will tell well in the history of the coloured people of this country. We have already begun surveying and making preparations for building. We shall by the first of January have a building erected to hold seventy families, that will emigrate from the several States. The land is good, well

shown a disposition to aid us the first year, until we can raise the first crop. Any person or persons desirous to make donations for the benefit of the new settlement in New York, can send them to Dr. McCune Smith, 105 West Broadway, or to Rev. Charles B. Ray, or Rev. Henry Hicks. Persons who wish to purchase lots should call on Rev. Dr. McCune Smith, and he will forward all subscriptions to the General Agent, Mr. E. Corning has offered to give us axes for the benefit of the settlement. Mr. R. Powers has already given hoes and rakes for the benefit of the settlement. We have also a donation in cash from Mr. William Williams, of New York.

We have received a letter from R. J. in the city of New York, stating that when we are ready to commence operations he will give $50 towards the settlement of Florence. Hon. Millard Fillmore has subscribed, as well as Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Christopher Morgan, Hon. B. R. Wood, Hon. James Stephens, Mr. J. W. Watson, Hon. J. A. Collier, Hon. J. C. Spencer, Mr. J. Bay, Mr. E. Brinckerhoff, and one donation of $10 from J. G. of Boston. W. R. G.

From the Tribune.

THE COLOURED POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

In these days of fierce political strife, when the foundations of every man's opinions seem to be breaking up and requiring him to establish himself upon new bases, we approach this subject with hesitation, apprehensive that we must inevitably be misapprehended and condemned by somebody, whatever we may say. However, having undertaken to present some of the leading features of Philadelphia, as they are, or at least as they appear to us, we should be guilty of a glaring omission if we failed to notice so important a feature of the city as its Coloured Population. It may be, too, that the facts we shall offer and the observations we shall make will afford some slight assistance to those who wish to form honest and just opinions respecting the question of the condition of the Coloured Race in contact with free whites. To avoid doing aught that could in the slightest degree mislead any we have taken unusual pains and spent unusual time in investigating the actual condition of the Coloured Population of this city, and shall state the results of our observations without favour or prejudice to this or that opinion.

The first thing necessary to observe is that this people are divided into almost as many classes as the whites, and that these distinctions are generally kept up at least with as much rigour as any white people. The better class of coloured men and women in Philadelphia are as virtuous, as cleanly, as industrious, as intelligent, and in every way as worthy as the corresponding class of whites. In point of sobriety and economy they are at least equal to their white brethren, and discharge their duties as citizens, fathers, husbands, mothers, wives and children, in all respects like other people of good character and standing. They have schools and churches, in which the intellectual and spiritual phenomena of development and worship take place exactly as in our own. They have Odd Fellows' and Masons' Lodges, carried on with spirit and in a flourishing condition. They have also, in Winter, numerous debating societies among the coloured people, where questions of the gravest interest are discussed, and that too with quite as much dignity and ability as frequently characterise our own legislative bodies. We have attended several of these debates; and, although we did certainly now and then detect a big word flying about the room as if it was lost and trying to get back to its place, yet we rarely or never have heard an uncivil word nor a personal attack in the course of debate. While much of what was said was of course common-place or trifling, and occasionally ludicrously magniloquent, yet we have heard quite as much of all this and quite as little sense to compensate for it, in many a political white meeting. One thing we have especially observed—the pronunciation of our language by the coloured people is generally quite as good and quite as free from vulgarisms as among the great majority of their lighter-coloured brethren.

Expounding and argumentation are the delight and the special gift of a coloured man. Any one who will go about much among them will be surprised at the facility of language and quickness of apprehension by which they are distinguished. In this particular they have generally been entirely misunderstood or misrepresented.—There is an old coloured preacher who sells cakes on week days, who often visits us in our sanctum, for the purpose of "argufying" various subjects with which he and his race are interested. We used at first to try to puzzle him by various devices known to those much given to logic-chopping. But, although he might be occasionally posed, yet there was always such a vein of genuine good feeling and sense in what he said that we soon learned to respect the sincerity and openness of his mind, and felt a much greater disposition to assist than to perplex him. Although generally inclined to be talkative, yet it is not unusual to find quiet and even taciturn coloured persons of intelligence and character. William Rice, the well known bar-tender at the United States Hotel, is an instance that will at once occur to such of our readers as are acquainted in Philadelphia. He is a person of much more ordinary education and natural talents; has a family and owns a farm; can make a julep or write an article; deliver a message or a speech, with the same sense and propriety. He is remarkably silent, though good tempered; and is, altogether, about the fairest specimen of the coloured race we have ever encountered.

But now the other side of the story is to be told. The number of the class of the coloured people we have been describing is quite small compared with the great mass of their brethren of totally opposite characteristics, or with the relative proportion of the same classes among the whites. With us, not more than one-eighth are unmitigatedly vicious and depraved; with the coloured people we fear we must say that not more than one-eighth are otherwise It will readily suggest itself to every one that there are great excuses for this state of things in the oppressed condition in which the coloured race so long have lain, and in the fact that great numbers of the worst of our coloured population are runaway slaves, from whose souls every spark of delicacy, self-respect and honesty has been crushed and beaten, ever since infancy. And after all they are not actually any worse than thousands of white folks in every large city. All this is true; but without forgetting its importance, we confine ourselves to simple facts. Let others draw conclusions.

The coloured population are scattered all over the city and districts, but the worst and largest collections of them reside in Lombard street and its vicinity—being, like all poor people in cities, crammed into lofts, garrets and cellars, in blind alleys and narrow courts, with no advantages of sewerage, gas or water, and with not a fresh pure breath of air from one week to another. Under these circumstances they cannot help being horribly immoral and disgustingly filthy. One of the first lessons that the African has been taught by white men is that chastity and marriage is a mockery; and consequently, the social and domestic life of this degraded class is monstrous—utterly filthy and beastly, and beyond hope of redemption in this generation. Prostitution in its most revolting form is the common occupation of the women, while the men eke out their miserable earnings by begging, working a little, and especially stealing. The hotels are extensive sufferers from the depredations of their waiters, (white as well as coloured,) upon the remains of the table, either in behalf of themselves or their friends. A waiter at a fashionable hotel who cannot crib enough daily to support his own wife and children, (and they all have wives and children,) besides laying by something handsome for occasions of receiving company, &c. &c. is considered altogether too green to be recognised as a member of the "freemodity."

The coloured people are naturally strongly addicted to music and dancing—a propensity which will one day be developed into the most astounding results. At present, however, their acquirements are mostly confined to a little—or a good deal—of sawing upon the fiddle, and an intense passion for the real old fashioned Virginny breakdown. The "dance-houses" of these people are numerous and always well attended. The "Astor House" and other similar high-sounding establishments in Baker, Small and Mary-streets, are the earthly paradises upon which are fixed all the waking hopes and midnight dreams of the belles and gallants of the dark hue. There, on Saturday nights gather the ivory-toothed ranks of smiling Affie's daughters, and the perfumed and excruciating dandies of "the first coloured circles," to exchange vows and protestations, imbibe soft nonsense and lemonade with a stick in it, and to "chase the glowing hours with flying feet."—Everything here is, of course, conducted with the most elaborate and pompous ceremony. The smallest requisite of the most fastidious etiquette is observed with as much grave rigour as at the Queen's Drawing-Room. But after the ice is once broken, there is nothing to equal the spirit and *abandon* with which it is entered into. All common white-folks' balls and dances are tame and stupid compared to *il gran' fanatismo* with which our coloured belles and beaux "go into" the business. They dance as if there never was any more dancing to be gotten on earth, and as if it were even doubtful whether any so good as this would be found any where else. One thing will be uniformly observed in these assemblages—almost every person on the floor invariably keeps good time with the music, and everything comes out as regularly as a dance or a fight in a well-drilled melo drama. The African has an intense instinct for music and time, which, when fairly developed and refined by education, will produce singers, instrumentalists and dancers of a higher order than have ever yet been seen or heard. The voices of this race are generally much richer and more flexible than those of any other, except the Italians; and even they are inferior in that oily suppleness and clinging adaptibility so indispensable to the singer. The power of sympathy or imitation, (which is the faculty most necessary to the actor,) is possessed in a high degree by the African. People may laugh if they please; but that will not prevent us from saying that we believe the stage in all its departments, except perhaps the very highest walks of tragedy, will be eventually occupied by coloured actors and actresses, singers, dancers and instrumental performers. It is through this channel that the African mind will first rise to power over the souls of the other races and acquire the fame awarded to unquestioned yet practically useless genius. The abstract love for the beautiful is much stronger and more universal with the African than any white race except the modern Italians and the ancient Grecians; while the intellect and judgment are at present far inferior to all. In short, we believe that, after the African race has become purified from the horrible stains and pollutions of centuries of blood, Slavery and oppression, and has found power to rise to its natural level, it will be discovered to correspond to the female sex, or the minor key in the grand analogy of the universe.

But these are, of course, as speculations, of no farther value in a practical sense, than as they furnish suggestions for thought. One thing, however, is not merely a speculation but a fact—the progressive development of the coloured race. Already is this strikingly apparent in the meliorated condition of the lower class of coloured people, in Baker, Lombard and Mary streets and the adjoining neighbourhoods. The better classes have taken the subject of improving the condition of their less fortunate brethren vigorously in hand; and within the last three or four years, large sums have been expended by the coloured people of Philadelphia in rescuing many from want and dissipation and evil ways, and restoring them to society. Many have been sent to comfortable places in the country, where they still remain; and, altogether, the actual condition of the coloured race in Philadelphia is an encouraging evidence of their innate power of self progress and of the active benevolence which exist among its members.

A HARD CASE AND A SINGULAR ISSUE.

The following anecdote is furnished by the correspondent, who wrote the "Letters from the North State," to the Providence Journal:

A late paper tells the story, probably fictitious, of the trial of a man for murder, before a court in the South-west. The proofs were so direct, that no doubt remained of the prisoner's guilt. Eleven members of the jury agreed to a verdict of guilty, but the twelfth dissented. Unable to become unanimous, they at length agreed to settle the point by means of a *game of cards!* In the game, No. 12 beat his eleven associates, and the prisoner was acquitted! The perusal of this story reminded me of a case, the trial of which came under my own personal observation, quite as singular as the above, though circumstantially different. I am also personally acquainted with most of the persons concerned in it.

The reader is probably aware that, in many of the Southern States the law awards the penalty of death on an attempt, successful or unsuccessful, to secreting and carrying away a slave. In the year 1825, a vessel which plied as a regular packet between New York and Wilmington, N. C. was lying in the latter port ready for sea, when a gentleman of Wilmington discovered that one of his slaves was missing. Supposing, from some suspicious circumstances, that said slave might be secreted on board the above packet, his owner caused due search to be made, when the negro was found carefully stowed away among the freight. Being closely questioned, he stated that the steward, a young mulatto from New York, had received him on board, and secreted him. The steward was accordingly arrested and thrown into prison. The vessel, of course, sailed without him; but, he being a great favourite with his employers, they employed for him the most eminent counsel in the State of North Carolina, and guaranteed the payment of all costs in carrying the case through to its final termination. The trial commenced before the Supreme Court, at Wilmington, on Friday morning. And here, let me observe that in that State, a court session is, by law, but one week. It commences on Monday, and must terminate by twelve o'clock on Saturday night.

The interest relative to this trial, the first one under the law, was intense. During its progress, the Court-house was thronged with people; and never have I heard a law so loudly and boldly held up to public detestation and abhorrence, as was that under which this trial took place, by the eminent counsel for the prisoner. They characterized it as "arbitrary, tyrannical, unjust, unholy, *bloody*, MURDEROUS, &c. in round set terms. On Saturday morning, the case was given to the jury. The jury could not agree; and it was soon found that eleven were for conviction and the twelfth for acquittal. Frequent messages passed from the Court to the jury, to all of which the same answer was returned, "*can't agree*;" till late at night, when No. 12 returned, for his answer that he would sit there till he grew to his seat, before he would agree to convict the prisoner. At length the hour of twelve (midnight) arrived; the term of the Court ended with it, its power and authority ceased, and the jury took leave of absence. The prisoner was remanded, and his case remained in *statue quo*.

At the next session of the Court, the steward was again called up, and a second time put on trial. On this trial, as on the former one, the jury disagreed; but, unlike the first jury, this was equally divided; six being for conviction, and six for acquittal. Preliminary to the third trial, the case, for certain reasons, was removed to a neighbouring county. On that trial, after a repetition of all the evidence before offered, and all that had been before said, relative to the case, the jury *unanimously* and *promptly* rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was saved! This, I believe, is the only trial that has ever occurred in the State, under that correctly named "BLOODY LAW." The incorrigible member of the first jury, and who so nobly sustained the cause of justice and humanity, was a gentleman of the name of LOVE, which deserves to be written in letters of gold. He was, and still is, a highly respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I have met with him many times, even within a few years past, and can never approach him without a pleasant recollection of his noble conduct on that jury.

It may be deemed akin to legal heresy to cast a doubt on the value of the right of trial by jury, or the infallibility of jury trials; but the case of the steward, noted above, destroyed, in my estimation, *all the infallibility*, and placed the *value* at a discount of at least *fifty per cent.* And, after all I have witnessed in courts of law since that period, I confess I would sooner, by far, submit a *just* cause to the final decision of the Justices of a high and honourable Court, take if you please the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, or that of Massachusetts, than the best jury that ever returned a verdict to either of those bodies.

From the Albany Atlas.

CALIFORNIA—THE SOUTHERN GAME.

On the first day of the session, Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, gave notice that on the morrow he should bring in three bills severeally to establish the territories of Minesota, Nebraska and New Mexico; and a fourth bill, *for the introduction of California as a State of the Union.*

Mr. Douglass is, through his wife, a slaveholder.—His sympathies are with the South. If we are to believe Senator Foote, of Mississippi, he is pledged to do the work of the South, and to assure them by his acts this session, that the course of the Northern Senators on the Oregon bill was a harmless abstraction.

There are now fifteen Slave and fifteen Free States in the Union. Mr. Douglass proposes to bring in California, without the intervening probation to which he proposes, to subject the other territories, and which all States organized under the compromises of the federal government have had to go through with. California will decide the question of the balance of power as between Freedom and Slavery. Can there be any doubt as to which scale the Illinois Senate proposes to place her in?

The object is to evade the question of the Wilmot Proviso; to bring California in as a State—the subject of Slavery untouched by her Constitution, and then to give a sanction by her State laws for the introduction of the accursed institution. This once effected, the balance of power, that has heretofore been evenly suspended, in the Senate, between the two sections of the Union, is decided in favour of the South. Instead of a realization of the dogma just enunciated by the people, "No more Slave States," the practical doctrine of our legislators will be, "No more Free States."

We believe this to be the deliberate purpose of the Senator from Illinois. The armed troops stationed by the President in California (leaving Oregon defenceless) will contribute to the consummation of the scheme. This gold mania, will be a powerful instrumentality in its aid; and it is with this end that the President, his Secretaries, and his organs are blowing up the bubble of speculation in that quarter. There is gold there; and gold digging is almost the only industry in which the capitalist absolutely requires the labour of slaves. He cannot hire his labourers, for he works for himself. He needs a being who lives under the whip, whom, if he suspects of secreting his precious gain, he can make work in nakedness, and whose chattel condition makes a theft of a large amount an absurdity.

The appetite for gold destroys all conscience, If a cargo of slaves were exposed for sale to-day, on the Sacramento river, they would be purchased at once, and no emigrant, whether from the North or South, would scruple to avail himself of his chance, nor would he care whether the welcome sinews came from the legitimate markets of Virginia, or were clandestinely shipped from Cuba, or were even a fresh gathering from the Eastern coast of Africa.

It was in the mines of the Spanish islands that Slavery first saw light. We repent that we fear it is to have a second birth among the gold regions of California, and that the bill of the slaveholding Senator from Illinois has much to do with its intended re-establishment.

From the Journal of Commerce.

SLAVE CASE.

Before Judge Edmonds—Thursday.

Some days back we reported the arrest of a coloured man named Joseph Belt, as the alleged slave of Mr. Thomas Lee, of Frederick County, Maryland. The man was arrested without any warrant from a magistrate or judge, and brought to Long Island for the purpose of sending him back to his owner, and was there kept in confinement. A warrant was then obtained from Judge Edmonds to bring the man before him, and the persons who held him in custody were called on to show cause why he should not be set at liberty. On the part of the owner, it was satisfactorily shown that Belt was his slave. But it was contended that his owner had no right to keep him in confinement here, after he had arrested him, without first and immediately having brought him before a magistrate. It was also contended that there was no legal proof adduced to show that Slavery existed in Maryland. And on these two grounds the Judge set him at liberty. During the several days the case has been under examination the City Hall has been crowded with coloured people who evinced the liveliest interest in the fate of the slave, and gave utterance to their feelings in loud and hearty cheers when he was set at liberty.

As soon as the Judge gave his decision, *the owner of the slave was advised, by his lawyer, to immediately seize him* as he could legally do. But instead of doing so he applied to the Judge on the subject, who told him that he had no power to interfere in the case, and before the owner could take any further action in the matter, the slave was out of the Court, surrounded by hundreds of coloured people, who triumphantly bore him away with them.

[From the Courier and Enquirier.]

The Slave case, which has created such a tremendous excitement among the coloured gentry of the city, was terminated yesterday. Judge Edmonds deciding that the proof of his being a slave had not been furnished in accordance with the provisions of the law in this State, for the purpose of being carried before a magistrate, but for another purpose. The Court room throughout the day, as well as the corridors of the hall, were crowded with coloured men and women, and when the decision was pronounced' even the majesty and dignity of the law was set at defiance, and they gave vent to their feelings in cheers and shouts. The quondam slave was carried out of the Court room in their arms, and did not touch ground until he was landed on the platform in front of the City Hall, whence the whole crowd shouting and horraing, ran over to the office of the Anti-Slavery Society in Nassau street.

In connection with this case, we have something to state with reference to our police under its present efficient organisation, and our readers can judge whether or not it may be securely relied on in emergencies. A little after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the chief received an intimation that there would probably be a serious disturbance in the hall, and he was advised to have a sufficient force on hand to quell it. Orders were immediately sent to the station houses of each of the six lower wards, and in less than half an hour from the time the order was issued, a platoon of men, under the command of an assistant captain and sergeant from each ward, was in the Park awaiting his orders. It would have been a sad day for the negroes if they had attempted any disturbance in the face of such a force. We mention this incident, knowing it to be true to the *minute*, as showing the promptness of the department, and the the rapidity with which a large force may be collected at short notice.

A SLAVE EXCITEMENT AT THE CITY HALL.—CURIOUS PROMITITUDE OF JUDGE EDMONDS.—A very interesting little excitement has prevailed about the City Hall, during the last few days. It was a case of *habeas corpus* for a coloured man by the name of Belt, who was claimed as a slave, by a gentleman of the name of Lee, from Maryland. A brief report will be found elsewhere in our columns. It came before Judge Edmonds and was promptly decided by his Honor, in favor of the slave and against his master, on the ground of illegality and informality in the arrest. As far as the merits were let out, there seems no doubt but the man was a slave, and liable to arrest and delivery to his master, under the laws of Congress. How the counsel of Mr. Lee managed his client's case in such a way we know not. One thing strikes us forcibly—the remarkable promptitude of Judge Edmonds, in this case of a coloured man, contrasted with his equally remarkable delay in the case of two white women, brought before him, also by *habeas corpus*, on a charge of stealing. In the black case, Judge Edmonds is as rapid in his decision as King Solomon was in the case of the two women claiming the same child—in the white case, he is as slow as the celebrated Lord Chancellor Eldon, who took half a human life to make up his mind on the most ordinary law point. How is this? Do tell.—*New York Herald.*

MR. JAY'S POINTS ON THE SLAVE CASE.

I. This is not a proceeding under the Act of Congress for the delivery of fugitives; the alleged master has not come here voluntarily for a certificate, but he has been dragged here by force of law, on a complaint entered on behalf of Belt. That act, therefore, has nothing to do with these proceedings, and no certificate can be properly demanded under it. The Judge will be governed by the Recorded Statutes, 2 vol. 469. § 40 and 41,) and discharge the party unless legal cause be shown. Belt stands here as a free citizen of a free State, and the Court will so regard him until the contrary be proved in accordance with the usual rules of evidence. Suppose that he has been held as a slave by Lee, and has escaped from him, it does not follow that he was *legally* held. He may have been kidnapped from a free State, and reduced to Slavery unjustly; (See Law of New York of 1844, appointing agents to recover citizens who had been kidnapped. His insisting, therefore, that he is not legally held to service, but is a free citizen, is a sufficient denial under 2 Rev. Stat. p. 471 § 50. This is a matter affecting liberty, and every intendment is to be made in favour of freedom. The proceeding is a summary one, and the strict rules of pleading are not required to be followed, provided the sworn answers are sufficient in substance. The reply is, therefore, good, and the demurrer should be overruled.

Even if the reply of Belt be construed as admitting that he was the slave of Lee, which it does not; and if the Court were sufficiently satisfied of that fact, *which they cannot be by any admission expressed or implied*, still the other facts shown by the reply, sufficiently show that the *imprisonment in which he was found on the service of the writ* was illegal.

II. Recapture of slaves can only be made:

First—Under the Act of Congress of 1792, or,

Second—Under the Constitution of the United States.

First—Belt was not captured under the Act, for he was not taken before a magistrate, nor any certificate obtained for his removal. His capture, to have been legal, must, therefore, have been under the power conferred by the Constitution. But if the Constitution does give such right, it gives it only *when it can be done without a breach of the peace or illegal violence*: [In Re Kirk.] The owner's privilege being in derogation of State Rights—the rights of every free citizen are to be preserved—the power to seize the slave is coupled with the condition that there be no illegal violence; and if the law is broken in the execution of the power, the power is gone and the arrest is void. Here there was illegal violence toward a free citizen, *Peck*, in the arrest of Belt, and an infringement of the public peace, and the arrest of Belt was therefore illegal, *ab initio*, and any subsequent detention under it void.

Second. The answer shows the detention to have been illegal, even if the arrest were good. The power of recapture of slaves is in derogation of State sovereignty and common law rights, and must be strictly followed. It is given simply for the purpose of *removing the slave to the State whence he fled.* (See act of Congress, 1792.) The owner is entitled to reasonable time to recover his slave, but may not detain him here for his convenience. Here, no intention immediately to remove the boy appears, *but the contrary.* Belt was taken from the city of New York, the usual port of departure, where opportunities abound to a remote village, and moved from house to house, *for the purpose of confinement and concealment* until an indefinite period, when some other negro should have been captured. Such detention cannot be justified now, nor could it have been justified if a certificate had been previously obtained by Lee under the act of Congress, for such certificate warrants not the detention in the State, but only the *removal of the slave* out of the State. See Rev. Stat. 662, (reported,) *that slaves become free if continued here beyond time specified*—and act of May 6. 1840, Gen. Stat. p. 330, §7, that *the removal must be by direct route.*

The reply of Belt is, therefore, sufficient, and the demurrer must be overruled.

III. If the demurrer is overruled and the reply held sufficient, Belt is entitled to be immediately discharged. The bond shows his rights of freedom, apart from any facts that might be produced; and as it is in the discretion of the Court to decide finally on the present hearing, they will not detain an innocent man, who is to be held free until proved to be a slave, in order to allow the respondent to procure or manufacture proof of his Slavery. He should have brought legal proofs when he first came to arrest him.

The point on which the judge decided to discharge the boy was this:

To justify a claimant in holding a slave in this State, two things are necessary:—1st. It must be shown that he is held as a slave in the State from which he is claimed; and—2d. That the master has him in custody for the purpose of taking him to a magistrate to get the required certificate. The claimant has failed in his proofs in the first requirement, and by his pleadings has shown that he was not fulfilling the second requirement.*

WHITING'S POINT.—Mr. Whiting, for the master, demurred to the reply, and upon the whole facts stated contended: 1 That upon the pleadings in the cause, it was clearly to be inferred that the boy Joseph was a slave belonging to Mr. Lee; that the averment that he was a freeman, was no answer to the allegation of Lee that he was a slave; that the reply was argumentative and evasive, and he claimed of the court to decide that he was now a fugitive slave.

2. That, if a slave, the master had a right, under the Constitution of the United States, to arrest him in this State, either himself, or by the persons whom he employed, without warrant, and take him home with him.

3. That in the manner of the arrest, or in the detention of the slave, though done as stated in the reply, there was nothing to impair his right to the slave; and he demanded of the court that the boy should be delivered to him as his slave.

In enforcing his claims, Mr. Whiting complained of those who interposed in aid of the boy, as attempting to rob Mr. Lee of his property, and as agitating a subject which puts the union of the States in jeopardy. He cautioned all concerned against being led away by sympathy.

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

THE WILMOT PROVISO IN MISSOURI.

Things are taking quite a curious turn in reference to the Proviso. There is a "change in public opinion," as Mr. Cass remarked; but it is decidedly against his views. If we may judge of the people by the signs we see, four-fifths of the people of the United States are in favour of the Proviso.

Col. Benton voted for the Proviso in Oregon, and we now see that the *Platte* (Loco Foco) *Argus* has come out for the Proviso, by way of "heading" Gen. Taylor. The *Argus* says:

Every Loco-Foco member from the North and West should be instructed by his constituents to press the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and the different Legislatures should require their Senators, by *positive instructions*, to vote for that measure. Justice, and a sacred regard for *truth*, requires that this course should be pursued; since it is the only one that will answer the purpose.—Dreadful diseases sometimes require strong remedies.—This is one of them. The Loco Focos have the power to pass this measure, (the Proviso.) They owe it to themselves to do it. We trust that the first act of the Missouri Legislature, when it meets this Winter, will be the passage of resolutions *instructing* our Senators, and *requesting* our Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and use all their influence in its favour.

This is an excellent move; and will suit the Whigs of the North exactly. If Missouri be for the *Proviso*, and her Senators are instructed accordingly, it may be taken for granted that the opposition in the Slave States is much less than has been supposed. Such we believe to be really the fact. The move of the *Platte Argus*, we believe, has a more worthy object than simply to head General Taylor. In the Northwestern part of Missouri, where the *Argus* is published, the population is almost entirely white, and Slavery cannot be popular. Missouri sees the greatness of her natural destiny and prospects to be seriously obstructed by the existence of Slavery there, and thus numbers of people there have become willing to take away the blocks which impede the progress of emancipation. This we take to be the solution of some of the movements we see in Missouri.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

Without Concealment.--Without Compromise.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 4, 1849.

The Mill.

Hushed with broad sunlight lies the hill,
And minuting the long day's loss,
The cedar's shadow, slow and still,
Creeps o'er its dial of gray moss.

Warm noon brims full the valley's cup,
The aspen's leaves are scarce astir,
Only the little mill sends up
Its busy, neverceasing burr.

Climbing the loosepiled wall that hems
The road along the millpond's brink,
From 'neath the arching barberry stems,
My footstep scares the shy chewink.

Beneath a bony buttonwood
The mill's red door swings open wide;
The whitened miller, dust imbued,
Flits past the square of dark, inside.

No mountain torrent's strength is here,
Sweet Beaver, child of forest still,
Heaps its small pitcher to the ear,
And gently waits the miller's will.

Swift slips Undine along the race
Unheard, and then, with flashing bound,
Floods the dull wheel with light and grace,
And, laughing, hunts the loath drudge round.

The miller dreams not at what cost
The quivering millstones hum a whirl,
Nor how, for every turn, are tost
Armfuls of diamond and of pearls.

But Summer cleared my happier eyes
With drops of some celestial juice,
To see how beauty underlies
Forever more each form of use.

And more: methought I saw that flood
Which now so dull and darkling steals,
Thick, here and there, with human blood,
To turn the world's laborious wheels.

No more than doth the miller there,
Shut in our several cells, do we
Know with what waste of beauty rare
Moves every day's machinery.

Surely the wiser day shall come
When this fine overplus of might,
No longer sullen, slow, and dumb,
Shall leap to music and to light.

In that new childhood of the world
Life of itself shall dance and play,
Fresh blood through Times shrunk veins be hurled,
And labour meet delight halfway.

J. R. L.

CONGRESSIONAL PECULATION.—By the report in another column of the proceedings in Congress it will be seen that the exposé of Mr. Greeley in the *Tribune* in relation to the mileage of members has caused some fluttering in the House. The table sent from Washington by Mr. Greeley, gave the actual number of miles, which, according to the Post Office books, each member resided from Washington, the amount of mileage which each ought to receive in that distance, and the number of miles charged, and the actual sums received on that alledged distance. The excess of the amount charged over the amount that should have been is about $60,000. Whether the fault is in the members or in the law—and we are inclined to think, from the large overplus charged to some men, who, we cannot think, would be guilty of this sort of petty larceny of the Government funds, that it is in the latter—the probability is that the bold step of Mr. Greeley will lead to a reform in this matter.

Another method by which some members of Congress have been in the habit of pocketing a comfortable little sum, over and above their usual pay, has been exposed, for which there seems to be no defence. Within the last ten years Congress has voted to itself, an allowance of books ostensibly for the purpose of legislative assistance, worth about seven hundred dollars. There are, of course, members who make use of these books, but very many have neither the wish to avail themselves of this, nor the faculty to be benefitted by any sort of intellectual aid to their legislative duties. At the close of the last session the usual resolution was passed directing the clerk to furnish each member who had not served before, at the estimated cost of six hundred and twenty dollars each, and to those who had served, as many of these books as they had not previously received. It was provided however, that the books should not be printed, or purchased, at the public expense should it be found that they were not, as it was alleged they were, stowed away in the store rooms of the capitol. The Correspondent of the *Evening Post* thus tells the rest of the story:

Well, the clerk set about complying with the resolution, and he found that the government did not possess the books, and that he could not obtain them without buying them of the document-mongers along the avenue. He reported the facts to the House, and they being referred to the committee on printing, that committee yesterday made a report ending with a resolution that the clerk be authorised and directed to purchase the books, or to get them by any means or at any cost. A lively discussion at once sprung up on it. Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Cooke, Mr. McLane, and others, showed, in the clearest and most convincing manner, that members frequently never received these books; that though important and valuable to the political student and antiquarian, they were more ponderous lumber to the mass of men who served their country in these halls; and that they sold their right to receive them to booksellers in Washington, for less than two hundred dollars, and those same booksellers and document dealers took the receipts for the books to the clerk of the House, who paid to the bearers of the same seven or eight hundred dollars, without so much as a volume of the books being seen or known in the course of the transaction. What is this but swindling the government?—With what face can such men presume to inquire into, rebuke, or punish the grossest corruption that could possibly be practised or attempted by the most unprincipled and daring officer in the executive branches of government. The gangrene has entered into the core of the legislature. The fountain of public morality and purity is polluted, and the whole body politic is in danger of becoming a running sore. Yet, in the face of such arguments, plainly and forcibly presented, the resolution was passed without a dozen votes in the negative. All attempts to get a vote by yeas and nays failed. The only answer made to these allegations of fraud, was "I want the books," "I want the books."

GENERAL TAYLOR'S ANTI-SLAVERY.—If it should ever be of any consequence to the country to know whether General Taylor be opposed or not to the extension of Slavery, the country will know it when that time comes. Should the question be decided in the affirmative, of course every man will rejoice at it, who should agree with him, but should it turn out that he is true to his Southern education, and the local interests by which he has always been surrounded, his partisans of the Whig party, at the North, will be covered with shame and confusion of face, if there is grace enough in them to regret their stupidity—supposing them not to have been a great deal worse than stupid. It is curious, however, to mark, in the meantime, how witness upon witness comes forward to testify to the fact of the loyalty of General Taylor to the Slave Power and how the Northern Whigs have no sooner explained away, or thrown doubt upon one piece of evidence, than somebody else rises up, and the work has to be done all over again.

We published, not long since, in common with most of the public prints, a statement made on the joint authority of a Mr. Clairborne, of Natchez, and a Mr. Boyd, of Louisiana, that General Taylor had acknowledged in conversation that he was opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. This conversation, it appears, was misunderstood, and Mr. Clairborne in a letter under date of December 12th, says: "General Taylor, in his conversation with Judge Boyd, did not mention the word territories, and spoke entirely of our rights, under the Constitution, in the Slave States. He expressed no opinion as to the propriety of extending Slavery into the new territories, or of restricting it to its present limits. It is well understood that the General studiously avoids indicating his views on this exciting point."

This leaves the matter then just where it was before. General Taylor's friends have still the benefit of a doubt to urge in his favour. They are not sure whether he is, or is not, opposed to the extension of Slavery. But they have hardly time to hug themselves for this reprieve when another witness comes on to the stand, a correspondent of the *Concordia* (La.) *Intelligencer*, and deposes:

"On the Slavery question, a Whig of high standing, *strictly Southern in opinion on this point*, a large planter who took an active part in his [General Taylor's] favour, and has freely conversed with him *since the election*, says 'his views are unexceptionable—he is posted upright.'"

Now, gentlemen of the Whig party, what have you to say to this?

THE CHOLERA is reported to have appeared at New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, and Cincinnati. Some new cases have been reported at the Quarantine Hospital, on Staten Island, but none in the city.

☞ The Baltimore Correspondent of the *Herald* says that W. E. Work who was arrested sometime since, on the charge of assisting certain slaves to abscond from their masters in Talbot county, has been tried convicted, and sentenced to ten years and six months in the Penitentiary.

CONTENTED AND HAPPY.—A member of the Virginia Legislature a Mr Faulkner, is urging the necessity of action, on the part of the State, in relation to fugitive slaves. He says that in some parts of the State the slave population is rapidly thinning out, and especially since the passage of the law in Pennsylvania whereby it is made penal for any State officer to assist in the capture of a fugitive. Mr. Faulkner estimates the annual loss to the State, by this sort of emigration, at $90,000.

We gave in the last Standard a report, as far as it had then transpired, of the case of Joseph Belt, who was feloniously seized in our public streets, on Wednesday the 21st December, by the hired myrmidons of JOHN LEE, of Frederick county, Maryland, and by him, in person, claimed as a fugitive from service, the claim being first set up in answer to a writ of habes corpus issued by Judge Edmonds, for the purpose of bringing up Joseph and his kidnappers, who had been traced to an obscure tavern on Long Island.

We give, to-day, the result of the various hearings, already known to many of our readers—the peremptory discharge of Belt, with the grounds on which it was made, and his departure to a place of safety.

In another column will be found the points raised by Mr. Jay, counsel for the fugitive, the answer of Mr. Whiting, counsel for Lee, and the grounds of the discharge. In our next we may be able to give the written opinion of Judge Edmonds, as well as the remarks of Mr. Child, who was associated with Mr. Jay. Considered in many of its aspects, this case is one of the most important ever decided in a Free State, and must give another staggering blow to the slave power in this country. From the best information we can gather, Lee is one of an association of Maryland slaveholders, who are banded together for the purposes of mutual protection in the matter of their absconding chattels, and that he was acting in this case by their advice and co-operation. The desperation with which he pushed his case, is, perhaps, to be accounted for by this fact, and to his frequent recurrence to the large number of wealthy slaveholders who would help him to foot the bills—a small matter, we should judge, compared with their mortifying defeat in this case. Let it be borne in mind, first, that the master was present in person, claiming his slave; second, that his nephew, who has always lived on his estate, was also present as a witness, and swore to the identity of the slave; third, that Lee had one of the most able and acute lawyers which could be found at the New York bar, and the reader can easily imagine the case was a most sharply contested one, and in its result as completely triumphant as could well be desired.

Notwithstanding all these seeming advantages Lee failed to make out his case in several most important particulars. He failed to prove, first, that Joseph owed him service or labour. Had he done this, the proof was equally deficient as to his having escaped from said service. On the contrary, his witness testified when he last saw Joseph he was with his master on board the cars bound toward Baltimore. Second, he could not prove that Slavery existed by law in Maryland. His counsel introduced the statutes of Maryland, and placed Lee upon the stand to prove them, but being an interested witness his evidence was very properly objected to on this ground, and he was dismissed. Mr. Child was then called, but though he had been a practising lawyer in Baltimore, he could not swear that the volume in his hand was a true copy of the statutes of Maryland. It purported to be such a copy, and the name of the State printer was in the title page, but it only claimed to be printed "by authority," whereas our law, under which the proof was offered, required that it should be "by authority of the Legislature of said State."

These were only a few of the links wanting in the chain of evidence on which he rested his claim; so sure was he of securing his prey, he seemed to suppose nothing else would be needed to carry a free citizen into Slavery, but his own *ipse dixit*. The disadvantage he laboured under, was his finding Joseph in a Free State, where, by the rules of evidence, a black man's word is as good as a white man's.

That Lee would have ventured to show his head in New York on this nefarious errand, without some strong assurances of finding here a pack of servile hounds to run down his prey we do not believe. He has his reward.

Now let the mercenary wretches who were sordid enough to take the accursed bribe to betray an innocent young man into hopeless bondage, meet with that recompense which their perfidy merits, and which the law, if enforced, awards them, as a lesson to all others who may be tempted to repeat the kidnapping experiment.

Lee manifested from time to time considerable needless trepidation respecting his personal safety, and made frequent requests of the police to escort him to and from his lodgings, which they did, though some of them complained that he was not gentleman enough to offer them anything for their service. This feeling evidently increased with the excitement about the City Hall, and when the judge pronounced the word, discharging Belt, and he rose and strode out of Court before his face. Mr. Whiting as a last duty to his client, failing to obtain of judge Edmonds an order to carry the fugitive before a United States Judge, directed Lee to seize his slave but Lee, apparently somewhat fearful of being seized himself, and hearing at the instant the "noise and confusion" from the multitude outside, who were by this time carrying away his chattel with triumphant shouts, forgot his slave in the all-absorbing idea of self-preservation, turned to the judge and requested him to give him an escort to his lodgings, which was readily granted; and Lee went to the Astor House, and Joseph to take the underground Railroad Northward.

Slave Hunting in New York.

The decision of Judge Emmonds in the recent case of Belt, who was claimed as a slave by Mr. John Lee, of Maryland, seems to have excited a general feeling of satisfaction throughout the community.

That satisfaction we doubt not will be much increased when it is known that Mr. Justice McGrath of the Police Court has issued warrants for the arrest of Bird and Clayton, not only for the assault and

of immediate removal (even if the certificate were obtained) and that the concealment and detention of Beltat Gravesend for other purposes, was not only unauthorised by the Constitution and Act of Congress, but was a voluntary bringing of the boy by the master within the operation of the common law which resumed its sway, the instant the limited authority for recapture under the Constitution was terminated, and that the slave, by such voluntary act, became entitled to his freedom precisely as if his master had sent him to Long Island from Baltimore instead of sending him there from the city of New York.

Whereas we understood the Court as intimating that the master had a right to recapture him, and take him before a magistrate under the Act of Congress, for the purpose of securing his return to Slavery, and had such a recapture been made it would probably have been difficult successfully to establish, before a magistrate representing the *Federal Government* points, based upon the violation of State Sovereignty, and the supremacy of the common law, which had been thus lightly passed over by one of the Judges of New York. We cannot but think that if Judge Edmonds has postponed the decision for a day and then rendered a written opinion, he would have defined with a precision that might have been useful in future cases the lines of separation between the expressly delegated authority of the master, and the general supremacy of the common law.

Before leaving the subject we must do justice to the two Police Officers RUSSELL F. HULSE, of the 3d Ward of this city and SAMUEL WOLVEN, of the 7th Ward, in Brooklyn, who executed the writ issued by Judge Edmonds on one of the stormiest nights of the season, after tracking the kidnappers from house to house at Gravesend. We must also call the attention of the authorities of Kings county to the fact that *James Costine*, the keeper of the public house at Gravesend appears from the affidavit made by Hulse and Wolven, to have been an accessory to the illegal confinement, and is liable as such under the Statute (2 Rev. Stat. p. 553, 531,) to both imprisonment and fine—and we call upon the Mayor of this city to take measures for the discovery of the hackman who assisted in the seizure of Peck and Belt, and afterwards took the latter to Gravesend, and take away his license.—The hack was a low one with a pair of gray horses, and can probably be discovered without difficulty.

We trust that we shall never again have occasion to record a similar outrage in our city. Even the police, we understand, share the general indignation felt by the community at large, and it is rumoured that a prominent officer of their body was first applied to by the slaveholder and spurned the bribes which Bird and Clayton were found willing to accept.

Thirtieth Congress.

The House of Representatives was not in session from Saturday the 23d to Wednesday the 27th. On the 26th the Senate met, but transacted little business except receiving petitions and memorials, and passing some private bills.—Mr. Underwood submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, instituting an inquiry into the expediency of establishing one or more Boards of Commissioners, to ascertain the amount of appropriated lands in California and New Mexico, and what disposition should be made of the lands in which gold and other minerals are found.

IN THE HOUSE, ON THE 28th.—After prayer the reading of the journal and preliminary business.

The SPEAKER announced the question to be, on the motion, to re-consider the vote, by which the following resolution was passed, at the instance of Mr. GOTT, viz :

Whereas the traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the republic in human beings as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and to the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout christendom, and a serious hinderance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth : Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia, be instructed to report a bill as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District.

Mr. STEWART, of Michigan, who had moved the reconsideration, was entitled to the floor. He remarked that if there was improper excitement growing out of the adoption of the resolution, there had been ample time to become perfectly calm. It was well known that the North as well as the South, entertain different sentiments on this question. Every vote thereon, which had been taken in the House since he had had the honor to occupy a seat here, was either to lay on the table, or under the operation of the previous question, moved by a member of the South, without giving an opportunity for debate. This was wrong in principle ; wrong to those of the North, who are not disposed to carry measures to extremes. The subject of slavery in the District of Columbia was one which occupied the attention of every lover of his country. He had brought to bear upon it the limited abilities of which he was possessed. He had come to conclusions which would control his action hereafter, if he had had an opportunity for explanation. He would not undertake to speak for the people of the North—he claimed no such authority ; he was invested with none ; but he would undertake to speak what he believed to be the opinion of the vast majority of the people whom he here represented. It is known at the North that there are persons (small in number, however) who say they are in favor of a dissolution of the Union, unless Slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia. There are a few persons in the South who, he was forced to believe, were not unfavorable to such a result, unless they can maintain the balance of power in the republic. This portion, he thought, was small likewise. There was another class at the North, of no merit, seeking to acquire eminence by agitating this subject, with designs in the future. There was a small one at the South, exercising equal unanimity, and with no better success ; but the great body of the people, [North and South, in his humble judgment, are prepared to make every proper sacrifice to every thing which is consistent with the rights and interests of the whole country, so to adjust this subject as to save and perpetuate our institutions. To this latter class he claimed to belong. With regard to the District of Columbia his opinions were these : the abolition of Slavery would depend entirely on the will of the people resident in the District. Many of its people have been thrown here without their consent; by the action of Maryland and Virginia, and the general government, though they constituted authorities under the constitution. They have no voice in the election of the National Legislature, but Congress has full and ample power of legislation over them. However, every principle of right, justice, and morality, requires that the requests of these people, so long as they are reasonable, be regarded. Therefore, in his opinion, Slavery within this District should not be abolished except by the request of the people who reside in it. In uttering this, he spoke but the impulses of his heart. Every fibre of his frame was struck with horror at this institution in all its shapes and aspects, and in every complexion. The question then arose : is the abolition of the slave trade in the District an exception to this rule? He humbly submitted that it was. He would vote to reconsider the resolution, first; because of the language employed in drawing up the resolution ; and, secondly, because it does not indicate in what manner the prohibition is intended to be enforced. It is so comprehensive in its language, as would prevent any resident from disposing of his slaves, however great might be the necessity ; and besides, it was a direct interference with the rights of the people of the District, which should not be tolerated unless with their consent, or by their request.

Mr. TUCK —I desire to ask a question.

The SPEAKER.—Does the gentleman from Michigan give way ?

Mr. STEWART replied that if the House would not consider him disrespectful, he would go on without interruption. If he had time, he would not object to answering questions, but he preferred to go on. ("Go on," go on.") He should vote for reconsideration for another reason. He doubted the propriety of the exercise of this power by Congress, and he much preferred that the municipal authorities of the District should control this question. He wished the language of the resolution to be perfected, because it would remain on the statute book as a precedent ; he desired it to be amended, to show to those to come after us what was the present opinion of the House. Mr. Stewart quoted the remarks of John Randolph, of Virginia, and the resolution which he offered in 1816, to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia ; and said that Maryland, at this day, by law, prohibits the traffic in human slaves as merchandise. It would not, therefore be depriving the people of the District of any rights which are enjoyed by citizens of the State. He said that it was the fixed and unalterable determination of the North to preserve the territories in such state as they came into the possession of the government, so far as relates to Slavery. In Louisiana, Texas, and Florida, Slavery existed when they came into the Union; and as New Mexico and California are free, they must be so maintained. He glanced at the late election results, spoke about the South not standing by the democrats of the North who formerly favored them in Congress, and said that late events had absolved Northern men from every tie, and they were now at liberty to act according to the dictates of their consciences. After adverting to other points, he concluded by the remark, "As for myself, I am prepared to see the question transferred to the party which is coming into power. We will then perceive whether the interests of the North or the South will be protected. I am prepared to transfer the subject to the new administration. If they carry out what they profess, it will be happiness to them, whatever the effect may be upon the country."

[About this time, Prince John Van Buren came into the hall ; in a few moments afterwards, he and Mr. Giddings indulged in a brief confab.]

Mr. VINTON reminded the House that this day was set apart for a special order. He had risen for the purpose of suggesting that this subject be postponed until some day certain, when the House would be fuller than it was now ; or it might be passed over, as might be acceptable to the House. He moved, therefore that it be postponed until this day week, for the purpose of going into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. ("Agreed," agreed.")

Mr. GOGGIN remarked that this day week had been set apart for the consideration of the post office bill.

Mr. VINTON then named this day two weeks.

Mr. WENTWORTH.—I move to lay the question of reconsideration on the table. ("No," "no," "no.") If any one wants to speak, let him introduce another resolution.

Mr. C. B. SMITH.—Does this motion supersede that of the gentleman from Ohio ?

The SPEAKER.—It does.

Mr. SMITH.—I wish to offer an amendment.

Mr. WENTWORTH.—Oh ! let the resolution stand as it is ; it embodies the impressions of the members. ("Hold on to your motion. John.")

The SPEAKER—Will the gentleman from Illinois give way for the gentleman from Indiana ?

Mr. WENTWORTH.—I will insist on my motion, and I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SMITH.—I beg leave to say that I occupy a position somewhat peculiar. I want to make a single word of explanation. ("Go on." "Lay on the table." "What's the question.")

Mr. WENTWORTH.—If the gentleman will introduce his resolution at another time, I will go for the previous question, and vote "aye." (That's fair.")

Mr. SMITH.—If the gentleman will withdraw the motion for a few moments, I will renew it.

Members were standing up in all parts of the House, crying " Order, order," " Question, question," " Yeas and nays." The voice of Mr. Smith could scarcely be heard above the din.

The SPEAKER (knock, knock.)—A motion to amend the resolution cannot be made until the resolution is reconsidered.

Mr. SMITH.—I merely wish to give notice of my intention to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER.—It can be done by unanimous consent.—[What is it? "Read," "read."]

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee.—I rise to a question of order.—[A voice in another part of the hall. "What does Jones say ?"] I ask whether a motion to lay on the table is not pending ?

The SPEAKER.—It is.

Mr. JONES.—Then the motion must be withdrawn before the amendment can be offered.

Mr. WENTWORTH.—I would not be doing justice to myself; if I——[" Go ahead !" Question," " Question," rap, rap.]

Mr. BAYLY.—I call for the yeas and nays on laying on the table.

Mr. MCCLERNAND.—If we overrule the motion of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Wentworth,) will not the resolution be open for debate ?

The SPEAKER.—The question will then recur on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Vinton.) The question now is, on laying the motion to reconsider on the table.

Several other questions were asked and answered ; when

The question was taken, and, by a vote of yeas 58, nays 109, the House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The question now recurred on the motion to postpone the subject for two weeks.

Mr. SMITH offered an amendment, which was read for information, viz : Strike out all of the original resolutions, directing the Committee for the District of Columbia to report a bill for the prohibition of the slave trade, and insert, in lieu thereof, " that the committee be instructed to enquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the introduction of slaves into the District, for sale here or elsewhere, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

The question was then taken, and the further consideration of the subject be postponed for two weeks—ayes 76, noes 49.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a question by Mr. Giddings, said that it could be called up on that day, or on any day thereafter,

A Question of Privilege—the Mileage of Members—Honesty and Integrity of Congressmen.

Mr. VINTON moved that the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The SPEAKER was in the act of putting the question, when

Mr. SAWYER, of Ohio, arose to a question of privilege.

THE SPEAKER.—The gentleman arises to a privileged question.

MR. SAWYER.—No sir, a question of privilege. (" Go on," " out with it.") I then suppose it is a question of privilege as it involves the honesty and integrity of Congressmen, myself among the number. (" What's he driving at ?") I refer to a publication in the *Tribune* of New York, of the 22d instant. Inasmuch as my character as an honest man is involved, I don't want a gentleman, especially a member of Congress, to charge me with doing that which is decidedly wrong in itself; and my position is a little peculiar. [Members who were outside of the bar, began to hurry within ; while some who were already there, stood up, the better to hear and see. The entrances to the aisles were immediately choked up with lobby loungers, while others mounted the settees to look over the screen.] I am (said Mr. Sawyer, holding in his hand the *Tribune* newspaper, in which appeared an article about members drawing excess of mileage,) put in close contrast in this statement with one of my colleagues. The charge against that gentleman is that he had drawn for mileage an excess of only $2 and some cents, and I am charged with having drawn an excess of $281.00. But the fact is this : I live somewhat in the neighbourhood of Mr. Schenck, sixty or seventy miles from him, and there is no possible way for me to come to Washington except by going through his town. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Greeley) in his bill of indictment, excuses him, but accuses me of receiving $281,60 wrongfully. One of two things is true : the gentleman did not examine into the facts before he put the figures down, or he wished to injure me. There could certainly have been no collision between the editor and colleague.

Mr. SCHENCK.—I assure my colleague that there was no collision.

Mr. SAWYER.—I take the statement as fact; but I ask my colleague to inform the House whether what I assert is not true ; that I must go sixty or seventy miles further, through his town, or go to the Lakes ?

Mr. SCHENCK.—What my colleague says is right.

Mr. SAWYER.—Mr. Greeley says that I charged an excess, and my colleague says that I did not. This is done to let my constituents know that I did not act fraudulently in the matter, I draw the attention of the House to the fact for this reason : I consider it a very small business, to make the best of it, and a species of demagogism, of which I hope never to be guilty while I have a seat on this floor, and while I have a good reputation in the estimation of honourable members of society, or among my constituents. I believe that gross injustice has been done in my case. I believe that it was done for the purpose of lowering me in the estimation of the public, which no gentleman would be guilty of.

THE SPEAKER.—It is quite obvious that if one gentleman may proceed, another may claim the same privilege. ["Move a suspension of the rules" " Hear, hear." " Go on."] The question is, shall this be entertained as a question of privilege. ["Nobody objects" " Go on." " Let's hear what he's got to say," " Order."]

The House having resolved to entertain Mr. Sawyer's complaint as a question of privilege, he was greeted with cries as before, of " Go ahead," " Go on.'

Mr. SAWYER. (clearing his throat)—There is another branch of the editorial article in the *Tribune* to which I will call attention. I don't know whether it refers to me. However, I think it does. I say that neither the editor nor anybody else who makes attacks upon me, past present, or to come, shall deter me from my duty. (" Go on.") If the editor alludes to me in one of the sentences, he does me injustice. [This portion we could not hear with distinctness.]

Mr. GREELEY remarked that he referred to Mr. Giddings, (who is set down in the list as having received an excess of $409,60.)

Mr. SAWYER.—While the gentleman attacks me, I tell him that he has done me gross injustice ; and he shall not escape rebuke. I live seventy miles further from the seat of government than M. Schenck.

Mr. SCHENCK.—To accommodate my colleague, I propose to swap my excess of mileage for his. [Ha! ha ! " That would be a good exchange, $2 for $281." Ha! ha !]

Mr. TURNER.—As the gentleman from New York (Mr. Greeley) has set me down for a respectable sum, I felt disposed to pass it over, not thinking that my constituents required me to offer a vindication.

THE SPEAKER.—The gentleman may allude to editors of newspapers, but not to members.

Mr. TURNER.—I allude to the editor of the *Tribune*, and I rose to repel the charge of petty larceny against me to the amount of $14. (Ha ha !)

Mr. HENLY.—I felt it to be my duty to make a remark or two, as I was a member of the Committee on Mileage, during the first session of this Congress. I feel it due to the members whose characters have been assailed, to make an explanation.

[In the *Tribune*, of the 22d instant, the article to which allusion has been made, computes the distances which specified members live from Washington, and endeavours to show that they have received excess of mileage, travelling more than the number of miles set down in the Post office book.]

The SPEAKER having requested the gentlemen who were standing, to take their seats.

Mr. HENLY resumed, I have not read the article which has caused the excitement, but have heard of it. If the article says that gentlemen have received an excess of mileage, it does gross injustice to them, whether it comes from the editor or the correspondent.

Mr. GENTRY.—I wish to offer an explanation.

THE SPEAKER.—(Alluding to the fact that Mr. Henly had borrowed the use of the floor from Mr. Turner.)—Will the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Turner) consent that the gentleman from Tennesee (Mr. Gentry) shall take the floor from the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Henly) ? [Ha! ha! ha!]

Mr. GENTRY.—I understand by the rules and laws that no member charges at all. A committee of Congress determines the mileage under the law ; therefore, I do not perceive the the honesty and honour of gentlemen is involved at all. ["Certainly not."]

Mr. HENLY resumed, and made his explanation. The question of mileage of members of this House is referred to a committee. I believe that the member from Tennessee is correct, that no member has ever made any charge as to any particular number of miles he has travelled. I believe that this is impracticable. But few members can state exactly the number of miles he has travelled. It would be hard for me to do so. The committe on mileage have been in the habit of addressing every member a circular, asking him to state the number of miles travelled. Some answer, others do not know, leaving the committee to ascertain the distance. The committee after grave examination, make out lists without reference to those gentlemen. The law allows eight dollars for every twenty miles of travel, on the most usually travelled route. I hope that the gentleman who wrote the article does not mean to charge that members have received compensation to which they were not entitled. I presume he objects that the law is not right, and that it ought to be altered. Ohio is peculiarly situated. Gentlemen travel by way of the lakes ; that is the most usually travelled route ; other gentlemen live but fifty miles apart, and yet in travelling, there is a difference in their way to Washington of five hundred miles.

Mr. LAHM—I wish to state a case which somewhat affects me and some of my colleagues. I reside on the Ohio canal, sixty miles south of Cleveland. A gentleman on the other side, Mr. Duncan, resides directly south of the canal. I know of no way of getting to the lakes except by passing through his county. By the mileage report of the editor of the *Tribune*, that gentleman, who lives sixty miles south of me—I being half way—is allowed $708, and I but $376 ! I ask how any committee can come to that conclusion ? I ask my colleague by what route he goes to get to the lakes, to come to this city.

Mr. HENLY resumed—I am explaining the general law. It appears that individuals who live fifty miles apart, charge five hundred miles more. They go by the "most usually travelled route." If the gentlemen, (Mr. Greeley) is aiming to reform the law, well enough ; but if he means to say that any member is guilty of an attempt to defraud the treasury, I feel it my duty to say that this list of mileage was made out by the Committee on Mileage. I am willing to say, in the face of the world, that I feel myself responsible for this list of mileage. It is no fault of gentleman if the list was made out wrong, except small errors. I mean the general principles. If the list was wrong, it was the fault of the Committee. I say this to do justice, even if the whole responsibility should be thrown on me.

Mr. TURNER claimed the floor.

Mr. MCLANE—I rise to a question of order. I submit to the chair this : The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sawyer) rose to a question of privilege. I understood the Chair to submit this to the House, and the gentleman from Ohio was permitted to proceed. Then the gentleman from Indiana made remarks, and now the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Turner) claims the floor. I raise the point that the gentleman is out of order.

The SPEAKER—It is the same question. The gentleman had a right to yield the floor.

Mr. TURNER—I have the floor.

Mr. MCLANE—I submit the question for the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER—When the gentleman rose to a question of privilege, it was submitted to the House, who permitted him to proceed.

Mr. HENLY—It is too late.

Mr. TURNER—The gentleman from Maryland calls me to order for debate which he says is out of order.

M. MCLANE—The point is this, there is no privileged question to be urged.

The SPEAKER—The House has decided otherwise.

Mr. MCLANE, amid the noise, made a remark, which was responded to by calls to " order!" " order!"

Mr. TURNER was about to proceed, when

Mr. MCLANE called upon the gentleman to state his privileged question.

Mr. TURNER—I am charged with committing fraud on the people.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Illinois now states that he rises to a question of privilege. The question is, whether the House will entertain the question.

There were loud cries of " yeas and nays," " let's have the yeas and nays," and on motion of Mr. Toombs they were ordered.

MR. COLLAMER—What is the question ? ["Order, order," rap, rap.]

The Speaker (elevating his voice)—The gentleman from Illinois has stated his question. Will the House entertain it as one of privilege ?

Mr. COLLAMER—What is the question? ["Order, Order,"

The roll was called, and the result was announced, yeas 85 ; nays 76. So

Mr. TURNER was permitted to proceed.

He called attention, first to the charge of the editor, and then said : I will show that every charge is absolutely false, and that the individual has indulged in a low, grovelling, base, malignant passion, to show Congress in an unenviable light to the world ; or, what is a more mean motive still, to acquire ephemeral popularity to send abroad. It is the most scurrilous language which could be conceived, or formed, or originated in the mind of the most corrupt or debased individual who ever wielded the pen for a public press. I will read a few small extracts from the prefatory remarks, viz : " Let no man come to the conclusion that this excess is received contrary to law. The members are all honourble men. If any heretic shall doubt it, we can silence him by referring to the prefix to their names, in the newspapers ; and we presume each charged what the law allows." " Prefix in the newspapers!" He will exonerate them, because the custom of society, and because " Hon." is prefixed to their names ? Can any one mistake the character of such an article as this ? It matters not whether the people have elected him by their suffrages, or whether he is an individual sitting behind the desk. I will speak of him with the same freedom. The gentleman—the individual, is either grossly unjust, or grossly bold in his remarks, [Mr. Turner, in reply to the charge that he had received an excess of $998 40, stated how he was circumstanced with regard to the facilities for travelling, contending that he received no more than was due to him.]

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, a member of the Committee on mileage, by unanimous consent, entered into a statement as to how the mileage was computed, agreeing in essentials with that of Mr. Henly, in another part of this report, and quoting the law that the estimate of distance must be made by " the most usually travelled route." He understood Mr. Greeley's desire to be, to effect a change in the law ; but if the gentleman says that the Committee allowed an excess, he is certainly mistaken, not to make use of a harsher epithet.

Mr. TURNER, who had given a few minutes to Mr. Green, again rose, to finish his speech.

Mr. VINTON rose to a question of order. It was this: there was no proposition or question before the House ; and he made the question whether debate can be permitted until a motion or proposition has been submitted for consideration.

The SPEAKER expressed his opinion that this was the same proposition. It was usual, however, to allow argument, and the proposition to be submitted at the close of the debate.

Mr. TURNER proceeded to read from the *Tribune*, but in so low a tone as not to be heard all over the hall. There were loud cries of " louder," " louder." So he quoted as follows :—" The scroll of the House was open to us, and no objection made to its use ; but the Secretary of the Senate refused to permit a transcript of the mileage of that illustrious body to be taken even on the requisition of a member of the House ; and we were constrained to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, certifying that it was wanted as a basis of action in the House ; and our reporter was tossed about from bureau to bureau in the Treasury building, for some time, before he could obtain a sight of the document in question. But we have it at last." Has the House asked the Secretary of the Treasury for information with regard to the matter, or had the reporter or editor the hardihood and difficulty of going to the sergeant-at-arms, the clerk of the Senate, and the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of obtaining this information to " base action upon it." He must be a patriotic man to come all the way from New York to lay a " basis of action." I will read another extract, to show how exceedingly patriotic he is, and how desirous not to injure a live man. He acts purely from benevolent feelings, but with his Fourier notions he would break down all laws, and mix men, women, and children, and negroes, and mulattos in a mass on a community system. [The extract read referred to a charge of excess in the mileage of a gentleman from Louisiana, when Mr Morse thinking that he was meant, contradicted Mr. Greeley's geography.] I call this a small business ; but my excuse for noticing it is, that gentlemen here may not know the character of the individual who has written this article. I rise particularly for the purpose of having the action of the House upon it, because one of two things is presented to the American people—either that every member is a thief, or guilty of petty larceny ; and yet the editor of that paper basely, wilfully casts the slander on the House, not to be read alone by the American people, but by the people of Europe and the world. I am told by the article that there are but six honest men in the House.

Mr. TURNER then submitted resolutions proposing,

1. That the Committee on Mileage be instructed to inquire and report to the House, whether, during the present Congress, any greater amount of mileage has been drawn than members were entitled to by law ; if so, who drew the money, and to what amount.

2. And that the Committee also report by what rule the mileage is computed, and what evidence, and by whom the claims are allowed.

3. That the statement of the *Tribune*, under the authority of Horace Greeley, on the 22d of December, set forth and commented on, be referred to the same committee, and that they report whether said publication is subject to the allegation of fraud against members of Congress ; and if it does, in their judgment, amount to an allegation of fraud, that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. TURNER—I wish to modify so as to read, "Any member of this Congress" ["Move the previous question."]

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland—I move the previous question.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Indiana—I move to lay the resolutions on the table. ["That's it." " Oh, no ; don't."]

The question was taken, and the House refused to lay the resolutions on the table—yeas 28, nays 128.

The SPEAKER stated that the motion for the previous question was pending.

Mr. GREELEY arose, and desired to say a few words.—The motion for the previous question, however, interposed.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, (looking at him)—I was going state that, (" order," " order,")—I withdraw the previous question (" order," " order.") The gentleman speaks to an audience we can't reach. ("Order," order," " let Greeley go on.")

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Maryland is out of order. (" Order," " order.")

Mr. EVANS—Then I renew my motion. " Too late." " Let Greeley speak." " Object," " go on."]

Leave was given, and the confusion which was not very alarming, somewhat subsided, when

Mr. GREELEY said that he meant, in the article, to cast no imputation upon members; the whole of his animadversions rested on the law. In his opinion, members should have taken the nearest route, instead of the usually travelled route. The whole article was based on that.

Mr. TURNER—I enquire whether you wrote that article?

Mr. GREELEY—I wrote the introduction to the list of members. The names of members, their mileage, &c. were taken from the original by my direction : the distances were derived from the official list of distances in the Post Office Department, and the statement was prepared by a gentleman who was formerly a clerk in that department. The comparison was made, how much the members ought to have received with what they charged.

CALLING TO ACCOUNT—" SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY."

Mr. KING, of Georgia—The gentlemen says that the members charged. Now, I desire to say that I always refused to give any information to the Committee on Mileage, as to the amount to which I was entitled. I told them that it was their duty to find that out, and that I had nothing to with it. I never charged anything.

Mr. GREELEY—We see members shirking responsibility as to mileage and making up the account, by which $86-000 has been paid out improperly.

Mr. KING (in a decidedly spirit of earnestness)—Do you charge me with shirking ? What is his remark ?

Mr. GREELEY—I mean that that money ought to have been saved.

Mr. KING—Did I correctly understand you to say that I shirked ? I heard but indistinctly. I said that I never had anything to do with computing, mileage and I understood you to make use of the words, " shirking from responsibility." I desire to know whether you apply that to me.

[The members were standing, greatly excited, but did not seem to apprehend a recontre.]

Mr. GREELEY, in reply—I alluded to no particular member.

Mr. KING—Then why did you make use of the remark, sir ?

Mr. GREELEY repeated that he meant no imputation on any member ; but he thought that $86 000 might have been saved. He asked whether these things ought to be ? The whole matter is not right. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Sawyer,) had made complaint, but if he would see the post office book, he would see that he got an excess of mileage.

Mr. TURNER—Does the gentleman know that the book is not recognised as correct by mail contractors ?

Mr. GREELEY—You are the masters of the law. If it is not correct, why do you not alter it ?

Mr. SAWYER said that his complaint was that Mr. Greeley had done him injustice, charging that he had received a large excess, when his colleague, who did not live so far as he did, was exonerated. Why was the allegation made against him, and not against Mr. Schenck ?

Mr. GREELEY—I employed an ex-clerk of the Post-office Department. There must be either a mistake in the book, or somewhere else.

Mr. SAWYER—If the gentleman is so particular, he might have gone to my constituents, and inquired. He did me injustice, and I called the attention of the House to the fact.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Delaware—I wish to understand what is meant by the nearest mail route. Does it mean the route which the mails take to the residence of members of this House ? I travel according to this.

The SPEAKER—Gentleman will resume their seats (Knock.)

Mr. HOUSTON said that his mileage was charged according to this route, and the distance is two hundred miles which the Committee allowed. There is, perhaps, a shorter route, but it is seldom travelled.

Mr. GREELEY resumed, and said that it was obvious nobody could go about and inquire about the routes. He took the official book. [Mr. Greeley's remarks were not so audible to the reporter as desired.]

Messrs. TURNER and GREELEY had a little conversation about the route over which the former came to Washington ; but its exact purport could not be ascertained further than this : that Mr. Turner denied what Mr. Greeley said about it, and appeared to be a little crusty.

Mr. SCHENCK—Will the gentleman from New York [Mr. Greeley] give way, to enable me to submit a resolution ?

Mr. GREELEY—One moment, and I have done.

Mr. SCHENCK—I move that the House adjourn. [Ha! ha! ha!

Mr. GREELEY was understood to repeat that he meant to cast no imputation on the honesty of members ; but had insisted that the mileage law ought to be altered.

Mr. ASHMUN—I move that the House adjourn

This the House refused to do—ayes 64, nays 73.

The demand for the previous question was then seconded, and under the its operation the resolutions were severally passed—the third or last one by yeas 100, nays 43, omitting the authority to send for persons and papers.

The House, after these important proceedings, adjourned.

Dec. 28th. SENATE. A bill to re-charter the Washington and Alexandria Steam Packet Company, was passed.

A resolution calling on the President to communicate to the Senate the number of vessels employed on the Court Survey, was abolished.

HOUSE. Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, complained that injustice had been done him in the *Tribune's* statement in regard to mileage, as, instead of an excess, he had not received his dues.

Various reports were made from several Committees, and referred back, or made the order of the day for some future period.

A message was received from the President relative to imprisoned Americans in Ireland, and ordered to be printed.

A discussion ensued on that portion of the President's message relating to the Tariff, which continued till the House adjourned.

Dec. 29th. SENATE. Several petitions and memorials were presented, and among them one on postage, which subject Mr. Niles said it was his intention to bring before the Senate at an early day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The well-known Pacheco Bill, making indemnity for the loss of a slave, came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole, and a motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 65 to 85. After some discussion the bill was reported to the House without amendment, when Mr. Giddings took the floor in opposition to the bill, but gave way to a motion to adjourn. So the House adjourned to Tuesday.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Dublin Correspondent.

Dublin 15th of December 1848.

MY DEAR GAY.—Whatever else you do, or leave undone in the matter of your son's education, I pray you pay particular attention to his p's and q's, his upstrokes and his downstrokes, his pothooks and his hangers ; in short, make a good writer of him. Teach him to write a fair, clear hand, which those who run may read ; or if they do not run, which they may decypher with ease, and without that hard study, and draught upon the wits demanded of those who would puzzle out an inscription at Philoe, a crabbed old title deed of the tenth century, or one of the unlucky letters of your Dublin correspondent. What a world of mortification it would save me if, even in the mere manual part of the operation, I could write like our friend Garrison, whose every word is as plain as print—so perfect, clear and beautiful. I suppose I can't honestly blame the compositors. I must in fairness make it a matter of self-reproach, that my last letter in the Standard was so mangled by the impossibility of discovering my meaning, and the necessity they were put to of substituting words of their own. It is well for posterity that I am not writing for them, or they would lose some of my finest points and brightest ideas through these unfortunate misapprehensions. Whilst thus suffering for my infirmity of penmanship, I am sorrowfully reminded how my late friend, N. P. Rogers, told me in one of his delightful letters, that his wife and himself sat up till two o'clock one morning spelling out an epistle of mine. This true anecdote will console all who sigh for my correspondence, with the knowledge of what they escape by not hearing from me. They have not the trouble of reading my manuscript. This all falls upon the compositors, who are paid for their sufferings.—When I first became interested in the Anti-Slavery cause, I lost no opportunity of writing to all the Abolitionists, whose names were most familiar to me. I honoured them for their works' sake, and looked on them as the noblest and most truly heroic and admirable of mankind, and longed exceedingly to have some personal or epistolary intercourse with them. It is said that what a man really wishes and labours for, he will eventually attain ; and so I gained my point and valued the privilege accordingly. But as the reading of so much bad writing must have seriously interfered with the more important avocations of my trans-atlantic friends, it strikes me they must see my letters in the Standard with unaffected pleasure, whether they read them or not—since I am thus provided with a means of intercourse with them, without subjecting them to an amount of labour better suited to the elder or the younger Champollion, than to the vast majority of the ordinary decypherers of manuscript. Under my circumstances, I must put up with mistakes of words ; but I think your reader should prevent bad grammar : it is not pleasant to be thought a dunce. Some of your readers will be apt to think I never heard of Lindley Murray. On the contrary I remember being, when quite a little fellow, in a Friends' Monthly Meeting, where my schoolmaster set all his pupils laughing in their sleeves by the remark, that "the minute just read, is not in accordance with the first rule of Murray's Syntax, which says—" a verb should agree with its nominative case in number and person."

Some time since it was objected by one of my most valued American correspondents, that I seldom refer to Slavery in these letters. It would hardly be reasonable that I should. I have rarely anything to communicate on this subject that you do not know better than I do. For all that I learn about Slavery, I am indebted to the Liberator, the Standard and the North Star. As to the opinions and animus of its advocates, I can be at no loss while I have the Refuge of Oppressions and the Pro-Slavery department to consult. We have no Slavery here. We have poverty, wretchedness, oppression, aristocracy, pampered priestcraft and royalty. But we have no evil to contend with, so hedged round by the interess and affections of the people, that it is as much as a man's life is worth to discuss and denounce it. You may speak your mind freely in any part of the three kingdoms unawed by Lynch law, rope, or tar and feathers, or bowie knife, or cowhide.

We have no institution half so "peculiar" in these respects as your institution of Slavery, which likewise claims the fealty of all that vast majority of your politicians who maintain their allegiance to your most venerated national character. Every American, who visits the British Islands, is amazed at our prevalent ignorance of the Constitution of Government, and policy of the United States. On the other hand, he finds it almost impossible to comprehend the variety of castes into which we are divided—the lines of demarcation that exist between us—and the species of adoration with which aristocracy and royalty are viewed by a large portion of the people. For my part, the veneration expressed towards the Constitution of the United States, by the American people, is to this hour an equal puzzle to me. I cannot see anything respectable in a charter of freedom which recognizes the existence, maintenance, and defence of Slavery as the condition of millions of the people of the same country, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, and in numberless instances, sprung from the same boasted Anglo-Saxon blood, not to speak of the fact admitted, and inculcated by the clergy, that bond and free are descendants of the same identical original Adam and Eve.

I gather from the American papers, that it is a prevalent impression amongst those who are not Abolitionists, and who favour Slavery, rather than Abolitionism, that the opposition to Slavery in England originated amongst the aristocracy, and was instigated by a desire to weaken and injure the United States. There could not be a greater mistake. The Anti-Slavery movement in England was a middle-class agitation. It had its origin and support from the intelligent, religious, and benevolent portion of the people. I believe there were very few exceptions to the excellence and disinterestedness of the motive by which it was instigated and maintained. It had immense difficulties to overcome, and nothing but the most determined, indefatigable, and energetic perseverence could have achieved the victory that was gained at last. Old George the Third was as averse to the Abolition of the Slave Trade as he was to the Independence of the United States. The aristocracy and the mercantile interest of Great Britain, were at first as hostile to the abolition of the Slave Trade as South Carolina now is to the Abolition of Slavery. The Liverpool merchants tried to hustle Clarkson into one of their docks, just as the enlightened and high-minded merchants of Boston treated Garrison to a hempen necklace thirteen years ago.

The principal West Indian slaveholders were either wealthy commoners, or members of the aristocracy ; so that it was very natural that they should uphold both Slave Trade and Slavery as long as they were able. They acted then just as your Southern aristocracy do now ; they stuck by their craft. The motto of both might have been—" FIAT INIQITAS RUAT COLUM." It has always been a cause of great amazement to me, that Slavery should be so bowed down to by the citizens of the Free States, and that there should be so many *doughfaces* among them. I can't comprehend how a free and enlightened people can be reconciled to the existence of Slavery with all its horrible accompaniments on their soil—and that by the terms of their great national charter they are bound to maintain and defend it. The Americans are admitted on all hands to be the smartest people in all creation, but their cleverness in reconciling their Religion, Slavery, and Liberty into one heavenly union, is by far the greatest stroke of skill they have yet played off before the admiring nations. It is very rarely the English Press evinces much interest or intelligence on this subject, or that it ever expresses anything in the most general way, to strengthen a taunt or sharpen a sarcasm. I was, therefore, greatly gratified by meeting in the last number of the London Spectator, an expression of opinion in reference to American Slavery, that I think worthy of all acceptation. It is as follows, and derives the more weight from the fact that the Specintor is one of the ables, most carefully digested, and elaborately edited papers in the English language. The extract is as follows :

If we cannot look for freedom among the wrecks of absolute government abroad, or in republics especially put up without a real basis of popular power and intelligence, so we may see how it is endangered by aberration from its own principles of justice in the Model Republic of the West. What nation can be free, which counts Slavery among its *institutions?* Nor is the slave the only subject to the tyranny of that institution : the bondage oppresses also the master class and the freeman. The Wilmot Proviso to exclude the institution from new States threatens to embroil the Model Republic. At a meeting to protest against it in South Carolina, the advocates of Slavery made a very singular and naive avowal : the agitation against Slavery, they said, " begun in the fanatical murmurings of a few individuals, has now swelled into a torrent of popular opinion in the North ; it has invaded the fireside and the church, the press and the halls of legislation ; it has seized upon the deliberations of Congress, it has seized upon the deliberations of Congress, and threatens the Republic itself!" Such is the work of enlightenment and of conscience in a Republic where the dominant class claims freedom for itself but inflicts tyranny on a subject class ; it is not only the slave that suffers, but the question is a curse upon the land—it hangs like a doom of which men dare not talk ; if they do talk, they make prisoners of each other—of the " free " citizen ; and now it threatens to break up the States. Political injustice, the depraved use of intellect by the dominant caste—inflicts instant retribution, and threatens destruction, on the advocates and apologists of the depravity confess."—*The London Spectator*, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1848.

In the last batch of Liberators that came to hand, I find many remarkable illustrations of this very state of social tyran

Poetry.

From Sharpe's London Magazine.

THE HEBREW MOTHER'S LAMENT.

On leaving her Babe in the Butmshes.

Babe of my cherishing,
Though for thy perishing
Heartless ones dare to put forth the decree,
Far from thy cherub head
Ever be banished
Aught that can whisper of danger to thee.

Yet deadly perils press
Hard on thy feebleness;
Nor is there one who to shield thee can dare:
I, who could die for thee,
Only can sigh for thee;
Egypt's dark hearts never listed a prayer.

To them thy tears would be
What heaven's humidity
Is to the rock where unheeded it weeps.
To them thy dying groan,
What the chill breeze's moan
Is to the turret, as round it sweeps.

Oh, thou great Uncreate!
God of the desolate,
Thou who regardest the penitent's call:
Refuge providing us,
Even while chiding us.
Can'st thou look on while thy chosen ones fall?

Bare thou thy mighty arm,
And let their wild alarm
Tell to thy foes that Jehovah is nigh:
And of thy coming thus,
Oh! be the sign to us,
Life for the lorn one here destined to die.

Once from the hungry wave
Though didst decree to save,
Those by an ark who the world should restore:
Lo! where my babe is lain,
Smile on *an ark* again,
Safe may it ride on the waters once more.

There is a spirit voice
Bidding my heart rejoice;
Hope paints its bow on the clouds as they roll:
Terror and grief are dumb,
Comfort and glory come,
Heaven breathes its peace on the trusting one's soul.

Babe of my cherishing,
Though for thy perishing
Heartless ones dare to put forth the decree;
E'er from thy cherub head,
E'er shall be banished,
All that can whisper of danger to thee.

Miscellany.

PICTURES OF MANNERS IN ENGLAND IN THE TIMES OF JAMES II.

BY T. B. MACAULAY.

An early and highly picturesque chapter of Macaulay's History of England, is occupied with "a description of the state in which England was at the time when the crown passed from Charles II. to his brother"—the period at the opening of the work. Commencing with a brilliant picture of the progress of English wealth, the author turns to a view of the condition of things at a particular era, in population, taxation, the army and navy, the support of officials, agricultural and mineral resources, the people of the country and the towns, the clergyman, the squire, the manners of the capital, the literature, the science, the general cultivation and intelligence. This is a fine field for the unflagging genius of Macaulay, delighting equally in generalization and detail. These are characteristic passages.—*Literary World.*

THE COUNTRY CLERGY.—"The clergy were regarded as, on the whole, a plebeian class. And, indeed, for one who made the figure of a gentleman, ten were mere menial servants. A large proportion of those divines who had no benefices, or whose benefices were too small to afford a comfortable revenue, lived in the houses of laymen. It had long been evident that this practice tended to degrade the priestly character. Laud had exerted himself to effect a change; and Charles the First had repeatedly issued positive orders that none but men of high rank should presume to keep domestic chaplains. But these injunctions had become obsolete. Indeed, during the domination of the Puritans, many of the ejected ministers of the Church of England could obtain bread and shelter only by attaching themselves to the households of royalist gentlemen; and the habits which had been formed in those times of trouble continued long after the reëstablishment of monarchy and episcopacy. In the mansions of men of liberal sentiments and cultivated understandings, the chaplain was doubtless treated with urbanity and kindness. His conversation, his literary assistance, his spiritual advice, were considered as an ample return for his food, his lodging, and his stipend. But this was not the general feeling of the country gentleman. The coarse and ignorant squire, who thought that it belonged to his dignity to have grace said every day at his table by an ecclesiastic in full canonicals, found means to reconcile dignity with economy. A young Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year, and might not only perform his own professional functions, might not only be the most patient of butts and listeners, might not only be always ready in fine weather for bowls, and in rainy weather for shovelboard, but might also save the expense of a gardener, or of a groom. Sometimes the reverend man nailed up the apricots, and sometimes he curried the coach horses. He cast up the farrier's bills. He walked ten miles with a message or parcel. If he was permitted to dine with the family, he was expected to content himself with the plainest fare. He might fill himself with the corned beef and the carrots: but as soon as the tarts and cheesecakes made their appearance, he quitted his seat, and stood aloof till he was summoned to return thanks for the repast, from a great part of which he had been excluded.*

Perhaps after some years of service he was presented to a living sufficient to support him: but he often found it necessary to purchase his preferment by a species of simony, which furnished an inexhaustible subject of pleasantry to three or four generations of scoffers. With his cure he was expected to take a wife. The wife had ordinarily been in the patron's service; and it was well if she was not suspected of standing too high in the patron's favour. Indeed, the nature of the matrimonial connexions which the clergymen of that age were in the habit of forming, is the most certain indication of the place which the order held in the social system. An Oxonian, writing a few months after the death of Charles the Second, complained bitterly, not only that the country attorney and the country apothecary looked down with disdain on the country clergyman, but that one of the lessons most earnestly inculcated on every girl of honourable family was to give no encouragement to a lover in orders, and that, if any young lady forgot this precept, she was almost as much disgraced as by an illicit amour. Clarendon, who assuredly bore no ill-will to the Church, mentions it as a sign of the confusion of ranks which the great rebellion had produced, that some damsels of noble families had bestowed themselves on divines. A waiting woman was generally considered as the most suitable helpmate for a parson. Queen Elizabeth, as head of the Church, had given what seemed to be a formal sanction to this prejudice, by issuing special orders that no clergyman should presume to marry a servant girl, without the consent of her master or mistress. During several generations accordingly the relation between priests and handmaidens was a theme for endless jest; nor would it be easy to find, in the comedy of the seventeenth century, a single instance of a clergyman who wins a spouse above the rank of a cook.† Even so late as the time of George the Second, the keenest of all observers of life and manners, himself a priest, remarked that, in a great household, the chaplain was the resource of a lady's maid whose character had been blown upon, and who was therefore forced to give up hopes of catching the steward.‡

In general the divine who quitted his chaplainship for a benefice and a wife, found that he had only exchanged one class of vexations for another. Not one living in fifty enabled the incumbent to bring up a family comfortably. As children multiplied and grew, the household of the priest became more and more beggarly. Holes appeared more and more plainly in the thatch of his parsonage and in his single cassock. Often it was only by toiling on his glebe, by feeding swine, and by loading dungcarts, that he could obtain daily bread; nor did his utmost exertions always prevent the bailiffs from taking his concordance and his inkstand in execution. It was a white day on which he was admitted into the kitchen of a great house, and regaled by the servants with cold meat and ale. His children were brought up like the children of the neighbouring peasantry. His boys followed the plough; and his girls went out to service. Study he found impossible: for the advowson of his living would hardly have sold for a sum sufficient to purchase a good theological library; and he might be considered as unusually lucky if he had ten or twelve dogseared volumes among the pots and pans on his shelves. Even a keen and strong intellect might be expected to rust in so unfavourable a situation."

THE SQUIRE AT HOME.—"His chief serious employment was the care of his property. He examined samples of grain, handled pigs, and on market days made bargains over a tankard with drovers and hop merchants. His chief pleasures were commonly derived from field sports and from an unrefined sensuality. His language and pronunciation were such as we should now expect to hear only from the most ignorant clowns. His oaths, coarse jests, and scurrilous terms of abuse, were uttered with the broadest accent of his province. It was easy to discern, from the first words which he spoke, whether he came from Somersetshire or Yorkshire. He troubled himself little about decorating his abode, and, if he attempted decoration, seldom produced anything but deformity. The litter of a farm-yard gathered under the windows of his bed-chamber, and the cabbages and gooseberry bushes grew close to his hall door. His table was loaded with coarse plenty, and guests were cordially welcomed to it. But, as the habit of drinking to excess was general in the class to which he belonged, and as his fortune did not enable him to intoxicate large assemblies daily with claret or canary, strong beer was the ordinary beverage.—The quantity of beer consumed in those days was indeed enormous. For beer then was to the middle and lower classes, not only all that beer now is, but all that wine, tea, and ardent spirits now are. It was only at great houses, or on great occasions, that foreign drink was placed on the board. The ladies of the house, whose business it had commonly been to cook the repast, retired as soon as the dishes had been devoured, and left the gentlemen to their ale and tobacco. The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table.

It was very seldom that the country gentleman caught glimpses of the great world; and what he saw of it tended rather to confuse than to enlighten his understanding. His opinions respecting religion, government, foreign countries, and former times, having been derived, not from study, from observation, or from conversation with enlightened companions, but from such traditions as were current in his own small circle, were the opinions of a child. He adhered to them, however, with the obstinacy which is generally found in ignorant men, accustomed to be led with flattery. His animosities were numerous and bitter. He hated Frenchmen and Italians, Scotchmen and Irishmen, Papists and Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists, Quakers and Jews. Towards London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects. His wife and daughter were in tastes and acquirements below a housekeeper or a still-room maid of the present day. They stitched and spun, brewed gooseberry wine, cured marigolds, and made the crust for the venison pastry."

THE SQUIRE IN THE CITY.—"When the lord of a Lincolnshire or Shropshire manor appeared in Fleet street, he was as easily distinguished from the resident population as a Turk or a Lascar. His dress, his gait, his accent, the manner in which he stared at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the water-spouts, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers. Bullies jostled him into the kennel. Hackney coachmen splashed him from head to foot. Thieves explored with perfect security the huge pockets of his horseman's coat, while he stood entranced by the splendour of the Lord Mayor's show. Moneydroppers, sure from the cart's tail, introduced themselves to him, and appeared to him the most honest friendly gentlemen that he had ever seen. Painted women, the refuse of Lewkner Lane and Wheistone Park, passed themselves on him for countesses and maids of honour. If he asked his way to St. James's, his informants sent him to Mile End. If he went into a shop, he was instantly discerned to be a fit purchaser of everything that nobody else would buy, of secondhand embroidery, copper rings, and watches that would not go. If he rambled into any fashionable coffee house, he became a mark for the insolent derision of fops and the grave waggery of templars. Enraged and mortified, he soon returned to his mansion, and there, in the homage of his tenants, and the conversation of his boon companions, found consolation for the vexations and humiliations which he had undergone. There he once more felt himself a great man; and he saw nothing above him except when at the assizes he took his seat on the bench near the judge, or when at the muster of the militia he saluted the lord lieutenant."

THE COFFEE HOUSE.—"Foreigners remarked that the coffee house was that which especially distinguished London from all other cities; that the coffee house was the Londoner's home, and that those who wished to find a gentleman commonly asked, not whether he lived in Fleet Street or Chancery Lane, but whether he frequented the Grecian or the Rainbow. Nobody was excluded from these places who laid down his penny at the bar. Yet every rank and profession, and every shade of religious and political opinion, had its own head quarters.—There were houses near St. James's Park where fops congregated, their heads and shoulders covered with black or flaxen wigs, not less ample than those which are now worn by the Chancellor and by the Speaker of the House of Commons. The wig came from Paris; and so did the rest of the fine gentleman's ornaments, his embroidered coat, his fringed gloves, and the tassel which upheld his pantaloons. The conversation was in that dialect which, long after it had ceased to be spoken in fashionable circles, continued, in the mouth of Lord Foppington, to excite the mirth of theatres.* The atmosphere was like that of a perfumer's shop. Tobacco in any other form than that of richly scented snuff was held in abomination. If any clown, ignorant of the usages of the house, called for a pipe, the sneers of the whole assembly and the short answers of the waiters soon convinced him that he had better go somewhere else. Nor, indeed, would he have had far to go. For, in general, the coffee rooms reeked with tobacco like a guard room; and strangers sometimes expressed their surprise that so many people should leave their own firesides to sit in the midst of eternal fog and stench. Nowhere was the smoking more constant than at Will's. That celebrated house, situated between Covent Garden and Bow Street, was sacred to polite letters. There the talk was about poetical justice and the unities of place and time. There was a faction for Perrault and the moderns, a faction for Boileau and the ancients. One group debated whether Paradise Lost ought not to have been in rhyme. To another an envious poetaster demonstrated that Venice Preserved ought to have been hooted from the stage. Under no roof was a greater variety of figures to be seen, earls in stars and garters, clergymen in cassocks and bands, pert templars, sheepish lads from the universities, translators and index makers in ragged coats of frieze. The great press was to get near the chair where John Dryden sate. In winter that chair was always in the warmest nook by the fire; in summer it stood in the balcony. To bow to him, and to hear his opinion of Racine's last tragedy or of Bossu's treatise on epic poetry, was thought a privilege. A pinch from his snuff box was an honour sufficient to turn the head of a young enthusiast. There were coffee houses where the first medical men might be consulted. Doctor John Radcliffe, who, in the year 1685, rose to the largest practice in London, came daily, when the Exchange was full, from his house in Bow Street, then a fashionable part of the capital, to Garraway's, and was to be found surrounded by surgeons and apothecaries, at a particular table. There were puritan coffee houses, where no oath was heard, and where lank-haired men discussed election and reprobation through their noses; Jew coffee houses, where dark eyed money changers from Venice and from Amsterdam greeted each other; and Popish coffee houses, where, as good Protestants believed, Jesuits planned over their cups, another great fire, and cast silver bullets to shoot the king."

* Eachard, Causes of the Contempt of the Clergy; Oldham, Satire to a Friend about to leave the University; Tatler, 256, 238. That the English clergy were a low-born class, is remarked in the Travels of the Grand Duke Cosmo

† Roger and Abigail in Fletcher's Scornful Lady, Bull and the Nurse in Vanbrugh's Relapse, Smirk and Susan in Shadwell's Lancashire Witches, are instances.

‡ Swift's Directions to Servants.

* The chief peculiarity of this dialect was that, in a large class of words, the O was pronounced like A. Thus, stork was pronounced stark. See Vanbrugh's Relapse. Lord Sunderland was a great master of this court tune, as Roger North calls it; and Titus Oates affected it in the hope of passing for a fine gentleman. Examen, 77. 254.

THE LEPREHAWN.

A LEGEND OF IRELAND.

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

The "Leprehawn" is one of the good people or fairies, in whom many of the natives of Ireland place implicit belief. According to the received tradition, this sprite is brogue-maker to the rest of the Fay-fraternity: and it is when thus engaged his whereabout is discovered in the deep recesses of some tangled wood, his captor being led to the spot by the sounds which proceed from the tapping of his little hammer upon the sole of the little shoe he is at work upon. Once caught it is in the power of his capturer to demand any amount of buried treasure, or, if he choose, insist upon having the Leprehawn's purse; this holds but one gold piece, but posseses the magic power of replenishing itself as quickly as its contents are withdrawn. The little fairy is, however, no small trickster, and many instances are on record of his cheating his temporary master, by giving, in lieu of the purse of gold, a worthless affair, enriched with only one copper coin, and void of all reproducing powers.

Other traditions invest the "good people's" brogue-maker with the power of removing personal defects, and bestowing good looks and grace in the place of deformity and awkwardness. The following legend is one I have been familiar with from childhood; I will relate it as nearly as my memory serves, in the language of the dear old woman from whom I first heard it:

"Is it belave in thim? Musha! thin av coorse I do! Faith, why not? Shure it's my own blessed grandmother hard what I'm goin' to till yez, from the father that owned her, and its consarning his own grandfather he was spaking. You see, honey, be all accounts, he was a little wee bit of a crock of a child, with a mighty fine brow, and sweet curlin' hair as black as a bad man's heart, and an eye that would lead a glow-worrum asthray in a dark night, and take the love out of all that looked upon it in the bright day. But it's mighty nilin' he was from his birth, and the poor back of him was as twisted as the letter S itself! It's little he minded it for many a long year, for he was beloved by his strappin' six feet brothers, and shure his father had ever the kind word for the *Daunchy* little thing; and as for his mother! O, thin it's only a mother, and a mother's heart, knows the depth of its love for the child that bears the world's blight upon it!

"He'd winnin ways wid him, had little Paudeen; there was the music of the wild birds in his sweet voice, and many and many a time, young and ould would listen to him singing the ould songs he liked, till the big tears would hang upon their cheeks, and their thanks would die upon their lips, and all they could give him for his pains would be an unheard blessing, and a gintle pat upon the head, whin they hurried away widout spaking, as if they feared to drive the sweet sounds from their ears, where they loved to keep them.

"Among the listeners, acushla! there was as I've hard tell, the puriyest creature that ever set foot on the green grass! faith, the sight of her cheeks would whither a rosebud, and her teeth be the death of a lily itself. And who but Aleen—that was the name, honey, she had upon her—who but her was gone forever in love with the twisted little Paudeen. And this darlint, this was the way he found it out. Many and many a night he'd walk to the ould wood beyant his father's cabin, and sittin' him down at the fut of a favourite wild oak tree, sing by-the hour all alone by himself. Well, who but Aleen knew this? and whose fut was it but hers that left its small print on the dewy turf as she'd steal out to listen to his songs, not with her ears but heart, for there was'nt a word that came from his lips, or a sound that gave it birth, that did'nt nestle snug in there, as a little bird under its mother's wing.

"Shure, there was wild bastes used to be prowlin' about in thim ould times; and one blessed night Paudeen was roused by a scream that would almost wake the dead, and shure it's leaving him he thought the sinses of him was, or that he saw a ghost itself, whin, with a face pale as a white frost, Aleen rushed through the thick branches of the underwood, and fell like a dead angel at his feet. It's a small time he had for lookin' at her just thin! for the left arm of him seemed bitten through and through with red hot teeth. A wolf had closed his jaws upon that same. It was'nt long he enjoyed himself there, sucking better blood than ever had been in his blaggard body, for Paudeen drove the blade of his hunting knife betwixt the ribs of the marauding thafe, and drove and drove, and cut and stabbed, till the brute fell dead on the bloody turf.

"It's little he thought of the loss of blood, when he saw who he had lost it for, and from that moment the deep love he did'nt know was in him burst up in a blaze in his heart, and the thought of his crooked back, as he looked on the beautiful girl at his feet, made him shiver as if a palsy had fallen upon his hopes.

"She thanked, she blessed him, in tones that might have made him know she loved him; but despair had blasted him, and when he left her at her father's house, the big tears burst from his eyes and saved his heart from breaking.

"It's an altered man he was from that day; he shunned all his friends, his looks were haggard, and his eyes gleamed like burning coals; and morning, noon and night, its away in the woods he was huntin' for the Leprehawn. Well, darlint, shure one fine day he heard the "tap, tap, tap," of the little hammer! O, how his blood tingled! and he held his breath till he nearly choked himself, as he stole along to the place; the smallest noise, made by the laste dry twigged that snapped under his fut, sounded to his ears like a clap of thunder, and he'd stop and listen as if his life depended on the next tap! He heard it again, and O! think of his joy and fear, whin, within a yard of him, wid his back facing him, he saw the Leprehawn, hard at work. Wid the spring of a wild-cat, and the laugh of a madman, he grasped the little creature by the waist.

"I have you at last," sez Paudeen.

"First or last, you needent squeeze so tight," sez the Leprehawn; "what do you want?" sez he—"is it money?" sez he.

"It is," sez Paudeen; "that and good looks."

"Faith, you're in need o' them, my fine fellow, at any rate," sez the Leprehawn.

"Dont be jokin." sez Paudeen.

"I'm in airnest," sez the little brogue-maker.—"What do you want them for?

"To win Aleen's heart," sez Paudeen.

"You're a fool," sez the Leprehawn.

"Better manners," sez the hunchback. "I have you tight."

"True for you, you have, more tight than pleasant—don't be breaking the ribs off av me—shure you'll get nothing by that."

"Do'nt you be impudent, thin," sez Paudeen, "for you'll get nothing by THAT, so give me what I want."

"I will," sez the little thing, after a pause. "I will, for I like you. I knew you were comin', or you would'nt have caught me. There's me purse, do'nt be doubting me, *it's the right one*—you can pour the bright gold out of it like runnin' water, and there," sez he, touching Paudeen wid his queer little hammer, "now you're a changed man—but mind me, if Aleen likes you now, she is as false as a snow drift or a shiftin' sand. I'll see you here tomorrow, and if you wish, I'll change you back."

Paudeen had no time to thank the creature, before he was out o' sight. He rushed into the sunshine and saw by the shadow, his form was changed, and his hump was gone. With a wild hurra he bounded off to the lake, and almost fell when he saw reflected in the sky's own looking glass, the handsome face and strong built form he had upon him. Did he walk, or did he fly—or was it lightnin, carried him to his darlint's roof? She was alone; he poured the gould at her feet; she started; he knelt to her; a faint scream escaped her lips; he talked of love, and took her hand; she dashed him from her in scorn! There was a curl on her lip, a cloud upon her brow, and a quivering in her voice, as she called him 'coward, thus to press his suit.' She rushed from the cabin, and threw herself down at the foot of the tree where Paudeen saved her life, weeping the big tears, that are born in the depths of the heart.

"Paudeen felt as if the 'good people's' curse was on him; he stole to the place she had run to, and there heard her in spite of her sobs, whisper his name; It was enough. The truth flashed upon him like the lightning's blaze in a black night. He saw the Leprehawn again! There was a merry smile on the little brogue-maker's face, as he asked,

"Paudeen, darlin', will you stay as you are?"

"Change me in mercy change me back?"

"It's done," says the little sprite. "You loved truly, and you've got what you deserve." He stopped smilin' as he added, wid something like sorrow, "Paudeen, there is no gift the 'good people' can bestow equal to what a mortal may possess—A WOMAN'S HONEST LOVE. You've won it, be content. to HER your blemishes are beauties. She sees you with the fond eyes of her trusting soul. She will share but two spots on earth; and those will be YOUR HOME while living, and YOUR GRAVE when dead."

"The little Leprehawn vanished from the boy's sight. A few weeks after, the hunchback, Paudeen, was the husband of Aleen, and from that hour, darlin' he ceased repining; he put his trust in the good God that had made him, and whin he died he told his story, and left it to be told as a lesson for his children's children—that honesty of heart is better than handsomeness, and content beyant the price of gould."

From the Religious Magazine.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST WAR.

FROM THE GERMAN OF JEAN PAUL.

* * * * * *

What? shall morality give mandates for duelling only to individuals, not to nations? It ought much rather to sanction single combats than the conflict of millions; for the latter produces even less honour than the former, and more misery.

The misfortune of the earth has hitherto been, that two have made the war and millions have carried it out and stood it out, whereas it would have been better, if not well that millions should have made it and two fought it out. For as the people have to bear almost alone the whole war-freight of crushing wounds, and but little of the fair fruit-basket of peace, and often buy the laurel wreath with the pitch*-wreath; as they put into the murder-lottery their bodies and goods, and at the last drawing (that of peace,) are often drawn themselves or come out blank: their losing majority will much seldomer agree upon long continued sacrifices of the bleeding than the minority that reap the spoils. If war, at this moment, is waged or endured not for the multitude but only against them and in almost all cases by them,—but that to-be-sure in such a degree, that the commander must begin to press among his own people, and that he can do with all property as the gunpowder manufacturer in Saxony does with salpetre, for which he can search and dig wherever he will, only not under the marriage-bed: then certainly a modern country must needs go into a war, which impoverishes rather than enriches, much more slowly than the hungry barbarian nations used to do, who could not eat their fill in any other way than with sword in hand for a fork.—Poor robust Switzerland, as well as the rich Hanseatic League' waged only defensive, not offensive wars. The elevation of a state by the addition of countries is frequently to a people only a lifting up on the cross; and in fact a million of men cannot hope to be the better governed, when another million comes in to be governed also; this would be like teaching a teacher to teach better by increasing the number of his scholars. As to the Prince, just in proportion as his arm and hand lengthen, his vision shortens. Besides, covetousness grows in a people and in its neighbours, and consequently the danger of war, with the growth of its eagle-claws and gripe. Imperial villages used to require mediation seldomer than imperial cities. If the Prince buys himself a new company of companies, the increased extent of the land only makes it the better bowling-green for an enemy's balls. The people would know, too, that every accession of territory for the prince were but a new joint to the war-trumpet, and that no one is so far from having enough as he who has too much.

* * * *

Wars, waged for freedom itself, have either lost it on the one hand, or taken it away on the other; whereas the great lawgiver—and there have been several who were not great warriors, from Moses, Solon, Lycurgus, Christ, onward—frees his people, without enslaving another; and even Mohammed's military conquests were based upon his previous religious one.

* * * *

"Peace enervates nations," is one of those common-places, where truth and error dwell peacefully beside each other and play hide-and-seek. . . .

. . It is false and insulting, both to war and to humanity, to say that man can get a hard skin only by bruising it in battles—that not cheerfulness, but only pain, can mail it against pain, and that countries must be first ploughed over into graves, before you can raise any heroes out of it. . . . . The truth is that what enervates and saps the fortifications of the soul, war and peace can equally well supply, namely, the dominion of the love of pleasure over an idea. Let the body be sick, weak, delicate and feminine: put, for instance, a woman's heart into it, then it is a mountain-fortress and the children cannot be taken by storm. Let love be kindled in the maiden,—as hatred of the Romans in Hannibal:—she too shall cross the Alps and be able to die and deal death. Accordingly a Peace can yoke, as it were, the effeminate and pleasure-thirsting body to a victorious spirit by means of an idea,—be it freedom, or religion or honour,—quite as well as a war, without this idea, can encase the spirit in the hardened body as if it were a panopliedpatient. The everlasting fire of war did not after all burn the imperial Romans harder, but melted them by the amalgamation with the world's gold only the more effectually into one mass.

* To be *in pitch*, sometimes means, in German, to be *in the lurch*, or *in hot water*, as we say.

The (*Glasgow*) *British Friend* copies the following anecdotes from a new work entitled "A Tribute for the Negro," just published in London:

ANECDOTE ILLUSTRATIVE OF FAITHFULNESS.—Colonel Ashley dwelt much on the trustiness and strong attachment of Negroes, when well treated; There were no people in the world that he would trust his property and life with sooner than Negroes.—He stated the following fact in confirmation of this sentiment:—

"During the insurrection of 1816, by which the neighbouring parishes were dreadfully ravaged, he was suddenly called from home on military duty.—After he had proceeded some distance, he recollected that he had left 5000 dollars in an open desk at home. He immediately told the fact to his slave who was with him, and sent him back to take care of it. He knew nothing more of his money until the rebellion was quelled and peace restored. On returning home, the slave led him to a cocoa-nut tree near by the house, and dug up the money which he had buried under its roots. He found the whole sum secure. The Negro might have taken the money, and he would never have suspected him, but would have concluded that it had been, in common with other large sums, seized upon by the insurgents." History does not furnish many nobler specimens of genuine honesty and faithfulness.

EXTRAORDINARY FIDELITY OF A NEGRO BOY.—During the American war, a gentleman with his lady were coming in a ship, under convoy, from the East Indies: his wife died whilst on their passage, and left two infant children, the charge of whom fell to a Negro boy, seventeen years of age. During the voyage, the gentleman, on some account, left the ship and went on board the commodore's vessel, which was then in company, intending, no doubt, to return to his children. During this interval they experienced a dreadful storm, which reduced the ship in which the children remained to a sinking state. A boat was despatched from the commodore's to save as many of the passengers and crew as possible. Having almost filled the boat, there was but just room, as the sailor said, for the two infants; or, for the Negro boy, but not for the three. The boy did not hesitate a moment; but placing the two children in the boat, he said, "Tell Massa that Cuffy has done his duty." The faithful Negro was quickly lost in the storm, whilst the two infants, through his devoted and heroic conduct, were restored to their anxious parent.

Queen Charlotte, who heard of this extraordinary circumstance, requested Hannah Moore to write a poem upon it, but she begged to be excused, saying, "That no art could embellish an act so noble!"

THE GRATEFUL NEGRO.—Some years ago, a gentleman who had been possessed of considerable property, became embarrassed in his circumstances, and was arrested by his creditors, and confined in the King's Bench; from whence there was no probability of his being liberated, unless some law proceedings (upon his succeeding in which, the recovery of great part of his property depended,) should be decided in his favour.

Thus situated, he called a Negro who had served him with the greatest faithfulness, and said, 'Robert, you have lived with me many years, but I am unable to maintain you any longer: you must leave me, and endeavour to find another master.' The poor Negro, well remembering his master's kindness, replied, 'No, Massa, me no leave you; you maintain me many years, me now try what I can do for *you*." He went and procured employment as a day-labourer, and regularly brought his earnings to his master, on which, although small, they managed to subsist for some time, until the lawsuit was decided in the master's favour, and he thereby regained possession of a very considerable property.

Mindful of his faithful Negro, one of his first acts was to settle an annuity upon him for the remainder of his life, sufficient to secure to him the enjoyment of those comforts he had so well deserved.

THE FAITHFUL NEGRESS.—In the dreadful earthquake which made such ravages in St. Domingo, in 1778, a Negress of Port-au-Prince found herself alone in the house of her master and mistress, with their youngest child, whom she nursed. The house shook to its foundation. Every one had taken flight; she alone could not escape without leaving her infant charge in danger. She flew to the chamber, where it lay in the most profound sleep. At that moment the walls of the house fell in. Anxious only for the safety of her foster child, she threw herself over it, and serving as a sort of arch, saved it from destruction. The child was indeed saved; but the unfortunate Negress died soon after, the victim of her fidelity.

MASTER HUMPHREY AND LITTLE NELL.—In the preface to a new edition of "The Old Curiosity Shop," Mr. Dickens speaks thus regretfully of the sacrificed Master Humphrey, and tenderly of Little Nell:

"I caused the few sheets of 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' which had been printed in connexion with it, to be cancelled; and, like the unfinished tale of the windy night and the notary, in 'The Sentimental Journey,' they became the property of the trunkmaker and the butter-man. I was especially unwilling, Peerless, to enrich those respectable trades with the opening paper of the abandoned design, in which, 'Master Humphrey' described himself and his manner of life. Though I now affect to make the confession philosophically, as referring to a by-gone emotion, I am conscious that my pen winces a little even while I write these words. But it was done, and wisely done, and 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' as originally constructed, became one of the lost books of the earth—which, we all know, are far more precious than any that can be read for love or money.

In reference to the tale itself, I desire to say very little here. The many friends it has won me, and the many hearts it has turned to me when they have been full of private sorrow, invest it with an interest, in my mind, which is not a public one, and the rightful place of which appears to be 'a more removed ground.'

I will merely observe, therefore, that, in writing the book, I had always in my fancy to surround the lonely figure of the child with grotesque and wild, though not impossible companions, and to gather about her innocent face and pure intentions, associates as strange and incongenial as the grim objects that are about her bed when her history is first foreshadowed.

I have a mournful pride in one recollection associated with 'Little Nell.' While she was yet upon her wanderings, not then concluded, there appeared in a literary journal, an essay of which she was the principal theme, so earnestly, so eloquently, and tenderly appreciative of her, and of all her shadowy kith and kin, that it would have been insensibility in me, if I could have read it without an unusual glow of pleasure and encouragement. Long afterwards, and when I had come to know him well, and to see him, stout of heart, going slowly down into his grave, I knew the writer of that essay to be THOMAS HOOD."

A writer in the last number of the North British Review embodies, in an article on Talfourd's Final Memoirs of Charles Lamb, a letter said to be from De Quincey, the English "Opium Eater." He relates the following anecdodes:

"On awaking from his brief slumber (his after-dinner nap), Lamb sat for some time in profound silence, and then with the most startling rapidity, sang out—"Diddle, diddle, dumpkins;" not looking at me, but as if soliloquizing. For five minutes he relapsed into the same deep silence; from which again he started up into the same abrupt utterance of—"Diddle, diddle, dumpkins." I could not help laughing aloud at the extreme energy of this sudden communication, contrasted with the deep silence that went before and followed. Lamb smilingly begged to know what I was laughing at, and with a look of as much surprise as if it were I that had done something unaccountable, and not himself. I told him (as was the truth) that there had suddenly occurred to me the possibility of my being at some future period or other called on to give an account of this very evening before some literary committee. The committee might say to me—(supposing the case that I outlived him)—'You Just [illegible] had been entered with mercantile speed, as—

"Alas, what boots, ——"

"Yes," said Lamb, as reading his entry in a dolorous tone of voice, "he may well say *that*. I paid Hoby three guineas for a pair that tore like blotting paper, when I was leaping a ditch to escape a farmer that pursued me with a pitch-fork for trespassing. But why should W. wear boots in Westmoreland? Pray, advise him to patronize shoes?"

"Coleridge," says De Quincey, "told me of a ludicrous embarrassment which Lamb's stammering caused him at Hastings. Lamb had been medically advised to a course of sea-bathing; and accordingly at the door of his bathing machine, whilst he stood shivering with cold, two stout fellows laid hold of him, one at each shoulder, like heraldic supporters; they waited for the word of command from their principal, who began the following oration to them: 'Hear me, men! Take notice of this—I am to be dipped.' What more he would have said is unknown to land or sea bathing machines; for having reached the word dipped, he commenced such a rolling fire of Di—di—di—di, that when at length he descended *à plomb* upon the full word *dipped*, the two men, rather tired of the long suspense, became satisfied that they had reached what lawyers call the 'operative' clause of the sentence; and both exclaiming at once, 'Oh, yes, sir, we're quite aware of *that*'—down they plunged him into the sea. On emerging, Lamb sobbed so much from the cold, that he found no voice suitable to his indignation; from necessity he seemed tranquil; and again addressing the men, who stood respectfully listening, he began thus:—'Men! is it possible to obtain your attention?' 'Oh, surely, sir, by all means.' 'Then listen: once more I tell you, I am to be di—di—di—'—and then, with a burst of indignation, 'dipped I tell you'——'Oh decidedly, sir'—and down the stammerer went for the second time. Petrified with cold and wrath, once more Lamb made a feeble attempt at explanation—'Grant me pa- pa—patience; is it mum—um—murder you me—me—mean? Again and a—ga—ga—gain, I tell you, I'm to be di—di—di—dipped,' now speaking furiously, with the voice of an injured man. 'Oh yes, sir,' the men replied, 'we know that—we fully understood it'—and for the third time, down went Lamb into the sea. 'Oh limbs of Satan!' he said, on coming up for the third time, 'it's now too late; I tell you that I am—no, that I *was*—to be di—di—di—dipped only *once*.'"

Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

Mr. MACAULAY has been elected Lord-Rector of Glasgow University.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. BAPTIST NOEL, [says *Jerrold's Newspaper,*] one of the most popular clergymen in London, and one of the brightest ornaments of the Church of England, has intimated his intention of retiring from the Establishment, but whether or not he purposes to join any dissening congregation is yet unannounced.—It is said that this eminent preacher can no longer reconcile the union of Church and State to his conscience.

The peerage of England, instead of being old, is recent. Few, if any, of the Norman Nobility exist at this moment, and but for perpetual creations the order must have been all but extinct. Of the 394 Peers of Parliament in 1837, 282 had been created after 1760.—The decay of the order of baronets has been equally rapid. Of all James the First's creations up to the year of his death 39 only remain.

WOODEN GUNPOWDER.—A correspondent (of *Jerrold's Newspaper,*) ("W.") writes: Seeing from a paragraph in your paper that it stated the making of gunpowder from sawdust, sulphuric and nitric acid, is a modern American discovery, which it is wonderful was not discovered before, I should be glad if you would make it known that it is an *English* discovery, and was discovered a little after gun-cotton was found out, viz. October, 1846, by, I believe, Mr. Deck, a chemist at Cambridge.

SMALL CONVERSATION.—Fuseli had a great dislike to common-place observations. After sitting perfectly silent for a long time in his own room, during "the bald disjointed chat" of some idle callers-in, who were gabbling with one another about the weather, and other topics of as interesting a nature, he suddenly exclaimed, "We had pork for dinner to-day!" "Dear Mr. Fuseli, what an odd remark!" "Why, it is as good as anything you have been saying for the last hour."

PEARLS BEFORE SWINE.—A fisherwomen was the other day on a professional visit to a lady in Inverness. The latter, after presenting her friend with a glass of some kind of cordial, handed her bread spread over with marmalade, which, however, the offended guest threw down with a countenance expressive of the utmost disgust.—Not understanding the cause, the lady asked what was the matter. "Na, na," said the other, "ye may give that to yer Highland folk as lang as ye like; but I'm nae gaen to eat saft sape o' my bread."

SALE OF A WIFE.—One of these disgraceful proceedings took place in the public market on Monday at Spilsby. Charles Mays, of Bratoft, took his wife in a halter decorated with pink ribbon, and sold her for two shillings to William Bailey, a sweep, from Sleaford.—The bargain, however, had been no sooner completed than Mr. Chambers, police officer, from Burgh, who had watched the proceedings, apprehended the whole party, and immediately proceeded with them to the magistrate's office, where both buyer and seller were committed for trial at the sessions. The woman was discharged.—*Liverpool Albion.*

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE, THE TRAGEDIAN.—G. F. Cooke was at certain periods as mad as any inmate of Bedlam or St. Luke's. On one occasion he quarrelled with a private soldier in a public-house, when he went so far as to challenge him to fight; upon which the soldier declined, because he (Cooke) was rich, and the persons present would, he affirmed, favour him. "Look ye here, sir, all I possess in the world is here, 350*£*" and taking from a pocket-book a handful of bank-notes thrust them into the fire, after which he took up a poker and held it upon the notes till they were all consumed. "You said I was rich," said Cooke 'now, sir, I am as poor as a beggar; will you fight me now?"

THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT. People in general are not aware of the authentic history of this picture, which is carried back at least half a century earlier than that of any of the other imputed pictures It is known to have been the property of Sir W. Davenant, who was eleven years old when Shakespeare died, and who lived until eight years after the Restoration. That it was painted by R. Burbage given byhim to Joseph Taylor and by him sold to Davenant, the council of the Shakespeare Society wisely consider matter of mere conjecture; but they rely upon the fact that Davenant considered it a good likeness, and had abundant means of knowing whether it was or was not. It was indisputable, also, that it was copied by Sir Godfrey Kneller for Dryden, (Dryden being well aware of Davenant's estimate of it,) and that that very copy is now preserved with the greatest care by Lord Fitzwilliam at Wentworth House.—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

"THE LOUD WUL-WULL